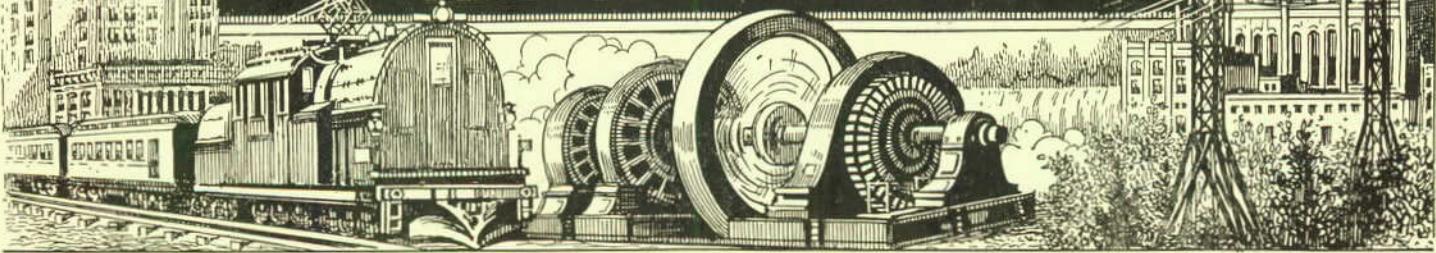


The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

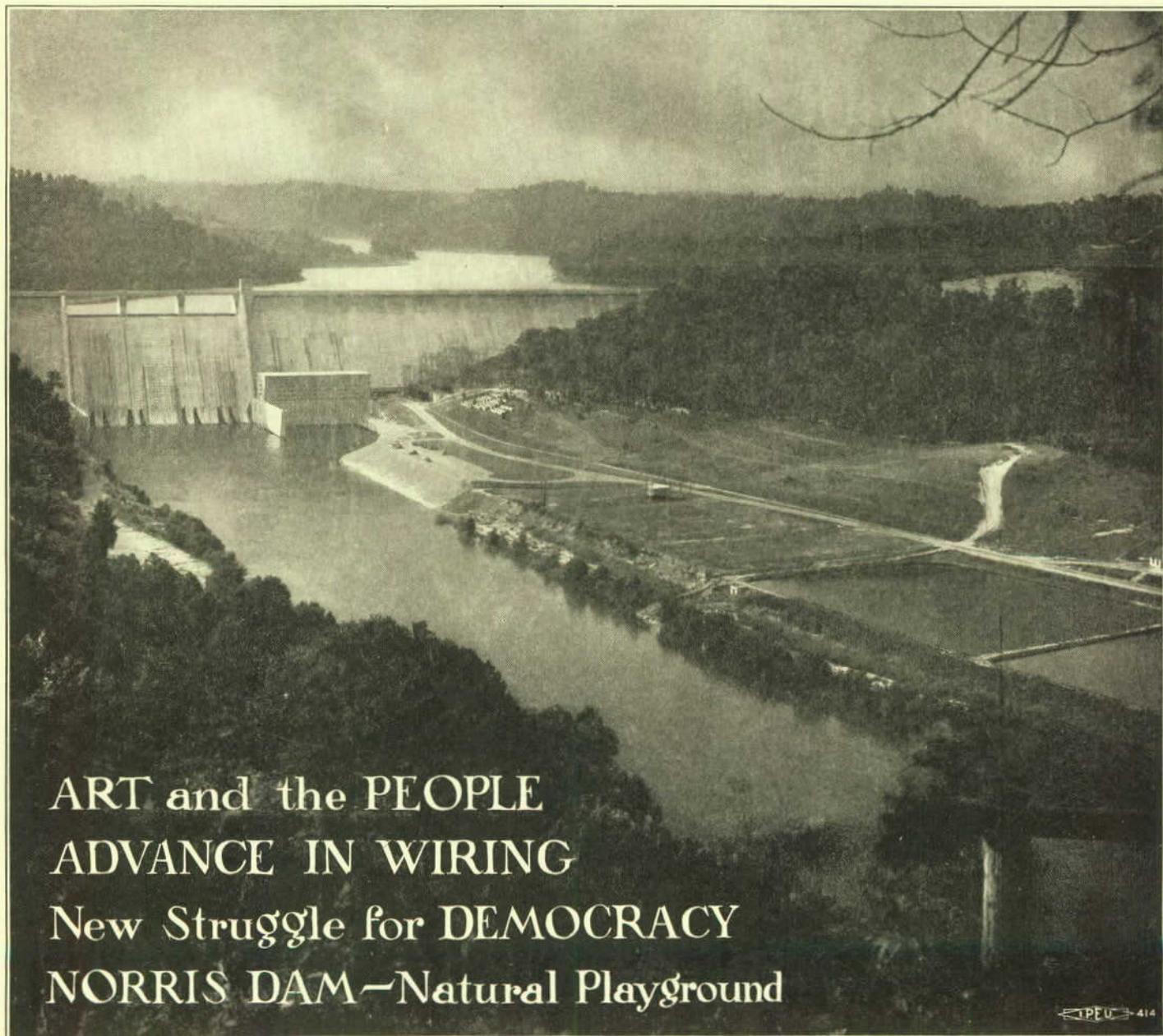


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1937

NO. 10



ART and the PEOPLE
ADVANCE IN WIRING
New Struggle for DEMOCRACY
NORRIS DAM—Natural Playground

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**INTERNATIONAL
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Magazine Chat

Candid camera photographs have come to stay, it would seem. Many publications have blossomed on the newsstands, of which the sole excuse for being is that they capture this or that subject in some frank posture. Luckily for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, we have a candid camera fan. He is Harold Whitford, of Local Union No. 3.

It is his clever camera eye which caught the International Executive Council for the first time in candid postures published in May, 1937. He has done a like service for his comrades in L. U. No. 3 on their famous trek to the city hall. No better shot of Mayor LaGuardia in all his 1,001 camera poses during the campaign appears than the one carried in this JOURNAL as he greets members of L. U. No. 3. Here, too, are the marching hordes of this powerful local union, including women marchers.

In contrast to these interesting shots, we have remarkable still life pictures from the T. V. A. The cover shows the great lake formed above the Norris Dam in all its picturesque beauty and all its possibilities as a vacation spot. This motif is continued in the story on Norris Dam as a national playground.

Someone has said that a book without pictures is like a house without windows. The figure is a good one. A magazine of today which sought to carry the story of labor without photographs would be pretty opaque.

The continued interest of the membership in this publication is manifested this month by the excellent letters, and also by the necessity of publishing an additional eight pages. We often write to correspondents stating that the pressure on our columns precludes the acceptance of certain material. This is no mere editorial subterfuge. It is a fact. Our JOURNAL seems to be making a surer and surer place for itself in the field of American journalism. More contributions are offered to the Editor, and it is not always possible to find space for them.

CRO-MAGNON

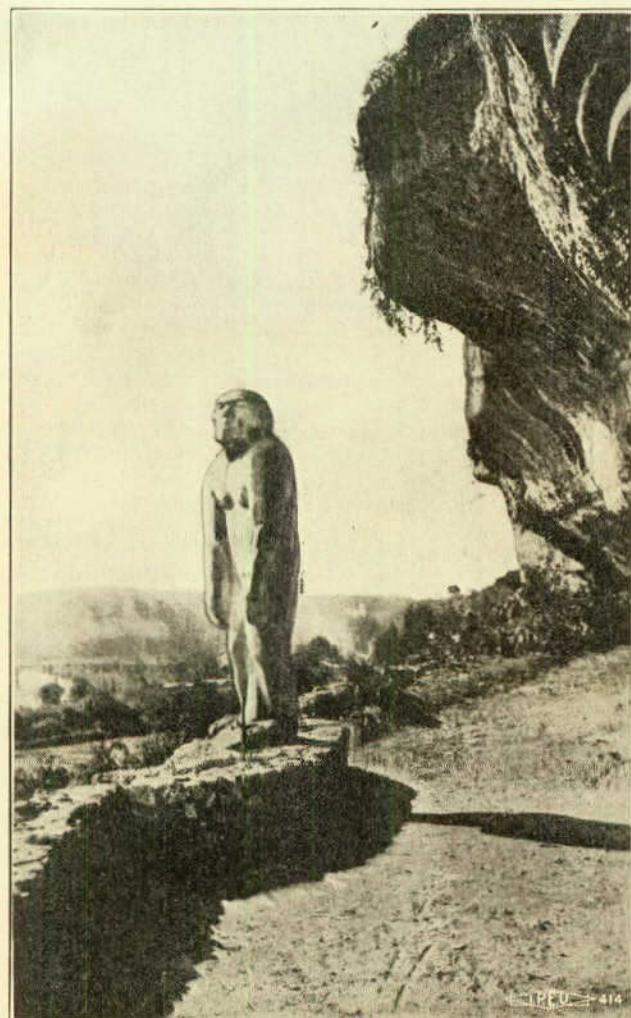
by
john gray mullen



Beneath an age-old cliff he stands,
His stony eyes peer through the years;
The guns of Spain crash on his ears,
War flares again across the lands.

Figure of stone, he stands so mute
Against a sky, as mute as he,
Mirrors he does man's tragedy,
His upward climb from worm to brute.

Through all the years man plays his part,
Subdues the soil, the stone, the steel,
But fails to trample 'neath his heel,
Passions of wolves within his heart.



(At Les Eyzies, France, so near to Spain that the sound of guns crosses natural boundaries, there is a center of prehistoric excavations. A statue of primitive man is erected on the terrace of the castle.)



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NO. 10

New Struggle For Democracy

Following the great war, democracy fell into ill repute. The slogans with which embattled Americans went into action on the Belgian front, "Make the World Safe for Democracy," left millions disillusioned following the treaty of Versailles. Everywhere returning soldiers saw something far different from democracy. Mussolini walked into a debating parliament and closed its doors. Strongly enthroned in every war-torn country was a clique of war profiteers who had fed fat on carnage and who were loath to give up their seats in high places.

In the great sprawling, mysterious land of Russia a new type of government was being formed which sneered at western democracies. The pressure of the Russian type of government on democratic countries brought further disillusionment to millions as to whether the democratic tradition was worth protection.

A vastly different picture presents itself today. Mussolini and Hitler conceal their mistakes behind a frowning front of armaments. They play fast and loose with international law. They scheme to destroy other peoples. In the Far East, Japan plays a similar high-handed game and drags the flag of civilization deeper into the mire. Russia exposes itself as a dictatorship making a bid for democratic support in its world dilemma. Blood and iron at home appears to be the Russian motto. Neither has the Russian dictatorship been able to close the gap between rich and poor, or properly to feed and clothe the millions of its inhabitants. The Left supporters of Russia in democratic countries appear to be sure of themselves. They have made little headway in Sweden, Denmark and England. They are blatantly critical of trade unions in these countries, but they stand outside the circle of power.

In the United States, the Left is making a strong bid for power. Quite ironically the Left in the United States has arrived upon the scene with its claims at a time when the Russian experiment has lost in world esteem. As far as world affairs go, the democratic tradition has a greater chance to re-establish itself than at any time since 1914, but it needs to re-examine its premise and to establish new techniques.

Mussolini claims that he has a democracy. Stalin claims that his is a dictatorship of, and not over the proletariat. Such assertions can be easily disproved now, whereas 15 years ago such assertions made a bid for acceptance.

What the Left lacks in every country in the world is proper attention to true democratic procedure. The Left has made the mistakes of capitalism. It has taken for its motto, "Any old thing goes. Fight fire with fire; a tooth for a tooth; an eye for an eye." Quite futilely and quite foolishly the Left believes that the mere acceptance of a democratic ideal will guarantee democracy, even if democratic procedure is destroyed all along the way. This is a child's reasoning and the way of madness. Ideals mean little. Democratic procedure cannot be followed if men cannot be won by persuasion and reason and co-operation; and if mutual aid cannot be practiced all along the journey's way, it can never be achieved upon some far day when a nation reaches the theoretical goal of democracy.

Thus it comes about that every nation in the world is given a new dilemma. This includes the United States. There is a strongly entrenched group on the Left who believe that democratic procedure does not mean anything. In fact, they believe that a mere minority, seizing the instruments of government responsive to central control can solve our economic problems. They have no real faith in workers. They have no real faith in the tools of reason, persuasion and co-operation. They are willing to take any means to accomplish their theoretical end. They do not like the American labor movement. It is unwieldy. It is stodgy. It is slow. They would seize it as an instrument of radical change. They are impatient. They want action at any cost. They do not believe in democratic procedure. This is the situation in the world today and in the United States. It is acute. It is important. It means a new struggle for democracy.

It may well be that the American Federation of Labor, spat upon by intellectuals, as old-fashioned and stodgy, is, as it always has been and will be, a great buttress against dictatorship and autocracy in these United States.

One City Makes Way for Workers' Leisure

FIRST, the 72-hour week; then the 60-hour week; then 54, 48 and 44; and now a basic 40-hour week. Perhaps in the near future, the 30-hour week. Then the question arises, what is the man freed from the routine of his job going to do with his leisure time?

There is a difference of opinion on this. Generally speaking, the labor people say, "I know best what to do with my time." Some cynics among labor officials say it will be used at gambling tables or in conviviality. Others say there are plenty of tasks around a man's house to keep him busy.

Undoubtedly workers' education is to play a part in the new leisure. Electrical workers have responded greatly to opportunities for special study in special fields of electricity during the past year, but there is a whole realm of activity which may be classed as profitable play. This realm lies within the field of art, production of plays, the understanding and appreciation of good pictures and good pieces of sculpture. There are those who say what do workers care about

**Baltimore completely remodels
Museum of Art to serve its people.
Worker organizations invited to
form committees — Institutes are
planned.**

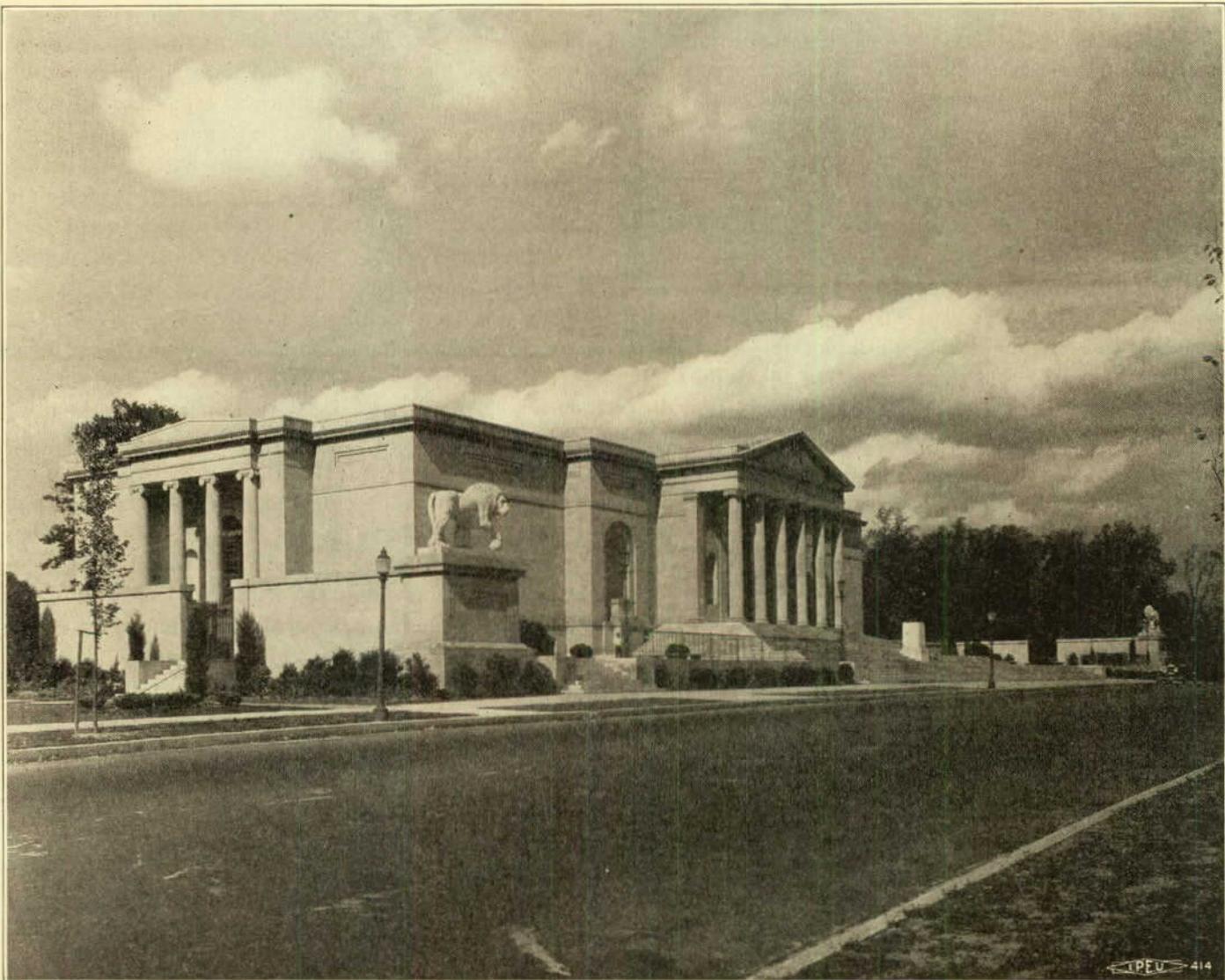
these things, but the management of the Baltimore Museum of Art takes the position that if the workers of Baltimore and other cities in the vicinity wish for those things it is the duty of the city to provide them, and the Baltimore Museum of Art is preparing to supply these wants in an adequate and unusual fashion.

The Museum is a municipal institution directed and operated by taxpayers' money. It is a handsome edifice, lying off Charles Street, adjacent to the campus of Johns Hopkins University. With PWA money the plant has been overhauled to make it conform more nearly to the popular needs as envisioned by Henry

Treide, president. The grounds are unusually beautiful. In the newer section a little theatre has been built which is a model of its kind. The stage is high and broad and capable of handling any type of scenery which may be demanded for a performance. This modern theatre will be available to amateur groups of workers if they care to stage plays. The halls in the Museum proper have been adapted to the newer modes of display and it is planned to bring special exhibits from all over the world and to make an appeal to various groups, including labor. It may well be that an exhibit of Meunier's statues portraying workers will be a part of this year's program. The Museum already owns one of the finest sets of Daumier caricatures in the world. Daumier's art is close to the people. It has laughter in it.

SOLICITS LABOR AID

In a few days a letter will go out from the Baltimore Museum of Art to the local unions of Baltimore inviting each local union to set up a committee with



NEW BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART HOSPITABLY AWAITED ARRIVAL OF WORKER PARTICIPANTS



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

"THE DIGGERS" BY MILLET REPRESENTS LABOR PAINTERS AT THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM

which the Museum can work. This committee will act as a link between the activities of this municipal center and the local unions. To our knowledge, this is the first time that any municipal museum of art in the United States has ever undertaken to appeal to, or work with labor unions. It is hoped that when these committees are appointed, there will be a general conference held in the little theatre of the Museum of Art to discuss quite frankly what are the types of exhibits labor people would like to see in the halls of the gallery. The field is broad. It is possible they will vote for exhibits of industrial art, or for fine art, which has a close relationship to the life and toil of workers.

The whole project is destined to attract nation-wide attention. It indicates that the new spirit of the times has reached the inner offices hitherto believed closed to the currents and sentiment going through the life of the people.

That the question of the relationship of art to the people is to the fore is indicated by an article in the popular magazine "Coronet," by Constance Cassady. The title of this article is "Art and the People," and the editor remarks about the article, "Never before in history have the high arts been so accessible to all."

"We have heard a great deal, these last

few years, about Culture being withheld from the masses. The premises of the argument are: first, that the arts, under the capitalistic system, are becoming the exclusive property of the privileged class; second that the great body of wage-earning Americans have a very definite need, whether conscious or unconscious, for culture.

"A short time ago, I listened to a discussion along these lines by a group of intelligent people. When one of them observed that music was the privilege of the upper-income group, everyone solemnly agreed. It was, apparently, one of those facile conclusions which are tacitly accepted even before they are given expression. Yet it occurred to me that music was a peculiarly unhappy choice, if one were really anxious to prove the proposition.

RADIO POPULARIZES ART

"Radio, of course, has been the great leveler in the field of music appreciation. Granted that there are American families too poor to own a radio, there are still millions of wage-earners, including WPA workers, who do have radios, and these millions, by the mere tuning of a dial, are able to hear the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia Symphony, the Metropolitan Opera—to mention only some of the regular weekly programs. I doubt

that even the most music-conscious plutocrat attends more than one concert a week, as a general rule, and Joe Smith, the steel-worker, has the same privilege. He can loll in his over-stuffed chair of a Sunday afternoon, when the children are through wrangling over the comic sections, and enjoy two hours of splendid music in absolute comfort. Moreover, if he isn't satisfied unless he sees with his own eyes the gesticulations of the director, he can attend popular-priced recitals quite frequently. 'Pop' concerts are a regular feature of every symphony organization which I know anything about, and there was an epidemic of free and almost-free open-air concerts, all over the country, last summer. These facts, which everyone knows, should prove conclusively that music is not inaccessible.

"Which brings us to the second argument—that the majority of middle-class and laboring-class Americans are sorely in need of music. And when the advocates of social reform say music, they mean Bach and Mozart and Wagner and Stravinsky. They do not mean Victor Herbert or Jerome Kern. When one has the temerity to remind them that, judged solely by the evidence of one's own eyes and ears, the public is far more receptive to the compositions of Mr. Herbert and Mr. Kern than it is to that of the masters', the answer is that the public has

(Continued on page 478)

What Germans Applaud in Nazi Land

"Lotte Jacobi, who has been banned by Hitler from her native Germany, reveals: 'I got word today that Ibsen's ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE was produced, by mistake, at the Volkabune Theatre in Berlin. And when in the play, the government was harangued, a full house cheered.'"—New York Post.

THIS ENEMY of the People" is Henrik Ibsen's excursion into the field of government. It tells the story of Dr. Stockmann, a health officer, who discovers that the Baths which are about to be opened in the town to attract tourists are putrid with bacteria. He intends to close the Baths but his brother, the mayor, the newspapers and respectable citizens of the town oppose any such solution of the problem. Here is a scene between Dr. Stockmann and his brother, the burgomaster.

"Dr. Stockmann: Then what do you think should be done?

"Burgomaster: I have not succeeded in convincing myself that the condition of the water at the Baths is as serious as your statement represents.

"Dr. Stockmann: I tell you it's if anything worse—or will be in the summer, when the hot weather sets in.

"Burgomaster: I repeat that I believe you exaggerate greatly. A competent physician should know what measures to take—he should be able to obviate deleterious influences and to counteract them in case they should make themselves unmistakably felt.

"Dr. Stockmann: Indeed? And then?

"Burgomaster: The existing water-works are, once for all, a fact, and must naturally be treated as such. But when the time comes, the directors will probably not be indisposed to consider whether it may not be possible, without unreasonable pecuniary sacrifices, to introduce certain improvements.

"Dr. Stockmann: And do you imagine I could ever be a party to such dishonesty?

"Burgomaster: Dishonesty?

"Dr. Stockmann: Yes, it would be dishonesty—a fraud, a lie, an absolute crime against the public, against society as a whole!

"Burgomaster: I have not, as I before remarked, been able to convince myself that there is really any such imminent danger.

"Dr. Stockmann: You have! You must have! I know that my demonstration is absolutely clear and convincing. And you understand it perfectly, Peter, only you won't admit it. It was you who insisted that both the Bath-buildings and the water-works should be placed where they now are; and it's that—it's that damned blunder that you won't confess. Pshaw! Do you think I don't see through you?

"Burgomaster: And even if it were so? If I do watch over my reputation with a certain anxiety, I do it for the good of the town. Without moral authority I cannot guide and direct affairs in the way I consider most conducive to the

Dramatic incident in a theater when an actor defies the government and criticizes it.

love the home of his childhood. I was young when I left our town, and distance, homesickness and memory threw, as it were, a glamour over the place and its people. (Some applause and cries of approval.)

"Dr. Stockmann: Then for years I was imprisoned in a horrible hole, far away in the north. As I went about among the people scattered here and there over the stony wilderness, it seemed to me, many a time, that it would have been better for these poor famishing creatures to have had a cattle-doctor to attend them, instead of a man like me. (Murmurs in the room.)

"Billing (laying down his pen): Strike me dead if I've ever heard—!

"Dr. Stockmann: And when, at last, fate ordered things so happily that I could come home again—then, fellow citizens, it seemed to me that I hadn't another desire in the world. Yes, one desire I had: an eager, constant, burning desire to be of service to my birthplace, and to its people.

"Burgomaster (gazing into vacancy): A strange method to select—!

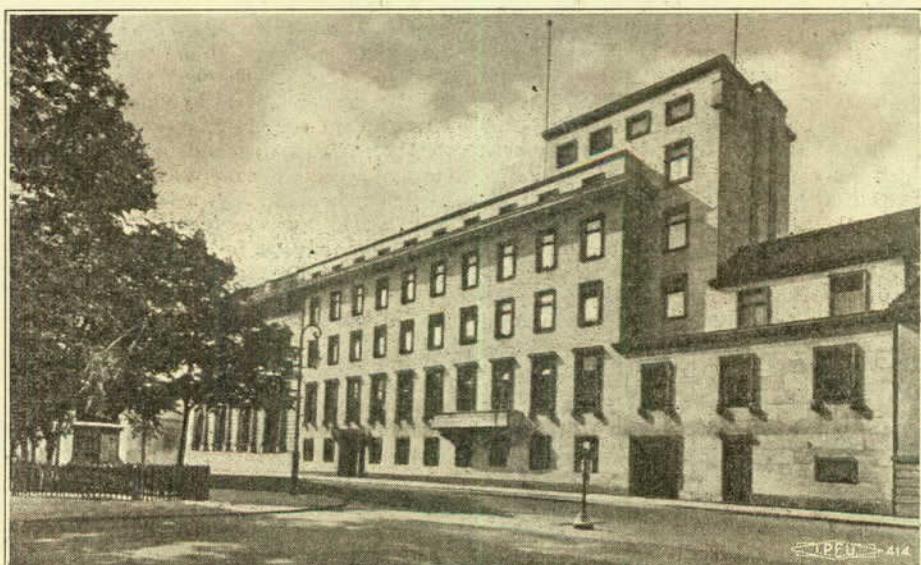
"Dr. Stockmann: So I went about reveling in my happy illusions. But yesterday morning—no, it was really two nights ago—my mind's eyes were opened wide, and the first thing I saw was the colossal stupidity of the authorities—

"Burgomaster: Mr. Chairman!

"Aslaksen (ringing his bell): In virtue of my position—!

"Dr. Stockmann: It's petty to catch me up on a word, Mr. Aslaksen! I only mean that I became alive to the extraordinary muddle our leading men had been guilty of, down at the Baths. I cannot for the life of me abide leading men—I've seen enough of them in my time. They are like goats in a young plantation; they do harm at every point; they block the path of free man wherever he turns—and I should be glad if we could exterminate

(Continued on page 480)



German Nazi architecture reflects the autocratic regime in its stiff, rigid outlines

Industrial Work Being Done By I. B. E. W.

By H. J. BUFE, L. U. No. 38

JUST a few words in reference to industrial work. The old-timers of our Brotherhood can remember when the I. B. E. W. controlled and installed practically 90 per cent of the electrical work in all industrial plants, but through some unknown reason in the last six or seven years we have lost quite a good percentage of this class of work. Now, Brothers, this work can be obtained again for members of the I. B. E. W. It is what one calls a good selling job. In other words, the business manager had to be a first class salesman. We of Local No. 38 know that it can be done. At the present time we have wiremen working in some 30 or 40 industrial plants in this locality and still going after more of this class of work.

We have one job, namely, the Republic Steel, which is absolutely 100 per cent union, and at the present time we have between 450 and 500 men on the job. In fact, when this job is completed, it will be the largest steel mill in the country. There is not a piece of electrical work that is not being handled by members of the I. B. E. W. Following is a rough description:

The plant will cover 20 acres, costing \$15,000,000. It will be Cleveland's largest steel producing steel unit. There are two units, one hot mill and one cold mill. Each unit is 1,750 feet in length. There will be three furnaces to feed metal into the rollers. Its monthly capacity will be 65,000 tons of finished sheets.

The following are some points of interest in connection with our electrical construction job for the Republic Steel Corporation:

The mill is 98 inches wide and is reputed to be the widest strip mill in the world. There is approximately 70,000 horsepower connected and 1,000 kilowatts of lighting. There are approximately 1,000 motors. The maximum consumption will be approximately 80,000 tons of slabs per month. There are four 3,000 horsepower, 2,300 volt wound rotor rough-

Huge Republic Steel job is indicative of return of neglected area to fold of Union.

ing mill motors, and the finishing mill stands consist of one 3,500 horsepower and five 4,500 horsepower drives.

The finishing mills are driven by a variable direct current voltage maximum of 600 volts supplied by three 6,000 kilowatt motor generator sets. The 600 volt bus feeding these machines consists of two 10-inch aluminum car channels. The large motor generator sets are driven by 11,000 volts synchronous motors.

The mill consists of the hot strip mill with all auxiliary equipment such as coilers, pliers, shearing and cutting lines, normalizing and batch pickler. In addition, there is a cold mill with its complement of finishing equipment, as well as a box annealing department and continuous pickler.

MILL ELECTRICALLY OPERATED

The mill is fed completely by energy supplied by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company's substation to the mill at 11,000 volts. These cables are 600,000 C. M. three-conductor.

The job involves approximately 1,000,000 feet of conduit and approximately 5,000,000 conductor feet of cable. The job involved about 225 cars of electrical material and equipment.

From the standpoint of labor talent, practically every form of electrician's skill has been utilized in the job. The work involves conduit and cable from the smallest to the largest sizes. Most of the cable is lead covered and numerous cable splicers have been employed in making splices and wiping terminal potheads.

The work required mechanics skilled in the handling of both aluminum and copper bus bar in both channel and flat bar

shapes. It required men skilled in rigging and in handling and assembling heavy equipment, machinery and switchgear. It also required men technically familiar with intricate control circuits and devices. Our men also made the initial electrical assembly of the cranes and crane trolleys and upon their completion operated the cranes during the construction period.

The job also required men skilled and capable of working at great heights, in that there are some 250 tons of cable supported from the roof trusses.

A skilled management, accustomed to the handling of a large number of the various types of skilled mechanics, was necessary. In addition to this, a large number of foremen and subforemen were necessary in the efficient handling of the job.

We feel that there is no sterner test of electrical construction ability than this form of electrical construction, and we believe that the Brotherhood should be as proud of this job as we are.

We are sending you, under separate cover, a picture taken of some of the gang on the Republic Steel.

All the work on the above contract was contracted for and installed by the Dingle-Clark Electrical Company, who are one of the largest industrial contractors in the country and always employ union men on all their work.

SWITCHBOARD

We also wish to call the attention of all locals that we of No. 38 will not install any switchboard or equipment that does not bear the I. B. E. W. label. We have four switchboard companies here in Cleveland, two are 100 per cent organized, one 50 per cent organized and one non-union, namely, La Ganke Switchboard Company. If all the locals of our Brotherhood will refuse to handle or install any switchboard or panels that do not bear the

(Continued on page 480)



THIS BIG CREW OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 38, ARE EMPLOYED ON CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW REPUBLIC STEEL PLANT

Conduit Industry Lifts Standards

THE strong unionization movement by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the electrical manufacturing field arrives at a time when remarkable advancement is being made in the appearance, utility and quality of materials produced. It arrives too at a time when there is an unusual industry consciousness apparent in certain sections of the manufacturing industry. This is especially apparent in the conduit and in the wiring divisions.

So important is the question of stand-

Appearance, quality, utility of basic materials make notable advancement.

in a totalitarian system, obviated defects and produced materials which the skilled workman can take and properly install so that a 100 per cent installation job can be achieved. In the main, the description of this totalitarian system is as follows:

1. Rigid steel conduit raceways that give full and lasting protection to wires and all other conductors carried by the pipe, from all outside blows and forces, including moisture, heat and other extraneous, hostile deterrents.

2. Unusual advances have been made in insulated finishes. The industry itself has developed a process of giving conduit several coatings of zinc so that complete insulation is secured. It frowns upon finishes such as black enamel and paint.

3. Fabrication of all materials in the system with an eye not only upon protection to the consumer but upon the skilled workmen who are charged with responsibility of assembling the component parts into a safe ground wiring unit.

4. A remarkable advance has been made in what might be called the esthetic quality of the product. It should be recalled that conduit originally derived from water pipe and for a long time its origin weighed heavily upon its appearance. Any type of pipe, it was thought, was good enough for electrical conductors. All this has been changed and conduit now appears as a distinct product far removed from its early origin, and better adapted in appearance to its uses as an electrical raceway.

5. Manufacturers also have begun to recognize the value of label service—a good deal like ster-

ling mark on silver—and as the unionization movement grows in this particular branch of the electrical manufacturing industry, it is expected that the union label will act as a marker for materials of high quality.

SAFETY INCLUDED

6. The industry also has begun to study not only its responsibilities to the consumer and to the worker in particular reference to the worker's installation problems but also to the worker's safety. Advancement has been made in the achievement of a non-tamperable circuit protection so that full safeguard can be given the workman who installs the system as well as the persons who live in the edifice where the system is installed.

The three foes to continuous electrical service, namely, open circuits, short circuits and induced currents are opposed, it is believed, by the rigid conduit industry, only by the installation of the highest type of rigid conduit as described above. Induced currents have become a special problem of late due to the widespread use of radio.

Mechanical injury is likely to occur in factories and other places where moving objects are likely to strike against electrical wires if not properly protected. It is also common knowledge in the industry that mechanical injury may be caused by rodents, by puncturing the wire by nails, by the ordinary construction hazards, by inadvertent blows or pressure by workmen.

The growing use of electrical appliances attached to old circuits has called attention anew to the fact that the overloading of circuits may result in electrical injuries; also in increased electric bills. Chemical injuries to wiring have frequently been traced to dampness which gradually breaks down the rubber insulation and to acid fumes which have a corrosive effect either on the insulation



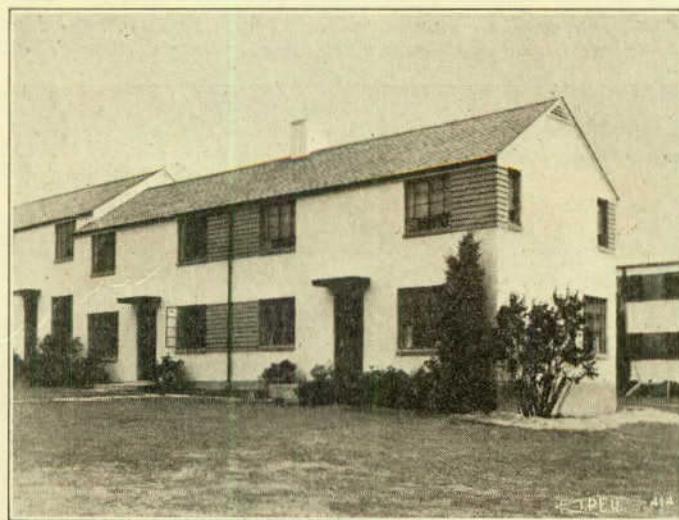
Resettlement Administration
Photograph by Carter
Interior of the Greenbelt house showing effective use of floor lamp.

ards in relationship to workers on the job that this is to be the first of a series of two articles discussing the trend in industry toward higher standards. The first article will discuss the tendency in the rigid conduit industry and the second in the wiring industry. It can be said at the outset that the trend in the rigid conduit industry is toward more responsibility on the part of the manufacturers themselves in protecting the consumer and in co-operating with labor.

The manufacturers have taken the position well in advance of the standards codes already in existence and have co-operated with those agencies of the federal government desirous of erecting higher standards of material so that government jobs shall not be penalized. The expansion in government building has tended to stimulate and has tended to advance this trend rather than lessen it.

COMPLETE SYSTEM PLANNED

The principal goal on the part of the manufacturers is the creation of a complete, co-ordinated wiring system—one in which every part interlocks so that an installation can be made perfect in all mechanical details and attractive to the eye in a way that has never been achieved in the history of the manufacturing industry. It is believed that the conduit industry has about achieved this goal. It has perfected techniques of manufacturing, sought out those weak points



Resettlement Administration
Photograph by Carter
Type of the beautiful and permanent structures at Greenbelt, Md., government-built, co-operative-operated community. Wiring of durable type within.



Skilled workmen carefully draw conductors through the rigid conduit after the complete raceway system is completed. The wires are never exposed to injury at any time.

of the wires themselves or on the raceways if not properly corrected by several zinc coatings.

SKILL INVOLVED

The electrical workers have interest in good standards and have traditionally backed the movement for high standards in the rigid conduit industry. Frequently workers are blamed for bad installations when they can not possibly be prevented and must be traced back to the type of materials used. Skill avails little if the materials delivered on the job are defective or substandard. During the depression a great deal of substandard material was manufactured and dumped upon the market. The public has had little or no education as to the shortcomings of such material or the dangers involved in their usage. The skilled electrical worker knows these dangers. He also knows the penalty to himself and to his union if accidents or deterioration follow the use of such substandard materials. For instance, if a pipe that is turned out by a manufacturer is glossed over only with a thin enamel paint or with a specious aluminum paint so that any depressions in it made by the workmen are not properly covered, allowing elements of deterioration to enter, no amount of skill on the part of the mechanic can correct this fault. Again, if the pipe is not smoothed off properly when the wires are pulled, the covering is cut by these protuberances and the mechanic's skill is nullified. The workers are beginning to know that high standards of excellence as far as installation goes depends in large part upon the high standards involved in the materials used.

NEW PROGRAM EVIDENT

A whole program of public education spreads itself out therefore as a result of the foregoing facts. Electrical workers

on the job can do a great deal to educate consumers as to their own interests in good materials. What is eventuating in the rigid conduit industry, therefore, is a strong co-operative movement by the manufacturer with his growing industry consciousness, by the workers and by the consumers in producing a total wiring system that will serve every purpose and at the same time make a strong appeal to the esthetic as an advertisement in itself. This new movement has arrived with full awareness as to costs. For instance, engineers have discovered that typical cost estimates show that adequately to protect a wiring system in a basement by means of rigid conduit installation for an eight- or 12-room house adds only \$15 to \$20 to the price for the safer system.

It is notable that the government has taken this fact into consideration and where it has sought to set up good housing standards in such community developments as Greenbelt and others, rigid conduit has been used not only in the basement where wiring system is exposed to dampness, rodents, and mechanical injury but often throughout the entire structure itself. Attics are another place where mechanical injury to exposed wiring can cause a great deal of trouble and danger.

Greenbelt, a model community a few miles from the nation's capital, was erected under the sponsorship of the Rural Resettlement Administration. It has now passed into the hands of a co-operative association which is undertaking to rent the 800 houses on a co-operative basis. No family with an income of more than \$2,000 is eligible to apply for space. Naturally such a housing community must be the most stable and durable kind. It is reported that the project will not pay out until after 60 years. Depreciation and deterioration therefore must not enter in to that extent that at the end of 60 years the original structure will not stand. It is claimed to the contrary that the houses will be virtually as good as new at the end of the 60-year period. The wiring of these houses deserves a separate article but the best type of rigid conduit is used in the exposed places. The government recognizes the value of rigid conduit in government structures.

The office of Supervising Architect, under the U. S. Treasury Department, draws the plans and oversees specifications for all government structures, and has ordered

the exclusive use of rigid steel conduit on all government jobs. The definition used by the office of the Supervising Architect is the same as used in the "Report on Proposed American Standard Definitions of Electrical Terms," sponsored by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 33 West Thirty-ninth St., New York city. The definition occurs in Group 95, section 10, entitled "Interior Wiring," as follows:

RIGID STEEL CONDUIT

"Rigid steel conduit is a raceway specially constructed for the purpose of pulling in or withdrawing of wires or of cables after the conduit is in place and made of mild steel pipe of standard weight and thickness permitting cutting standard threads, that has been cleaned of scale and rust, and has enamel and/or metallic corrosion-resistant coatings."

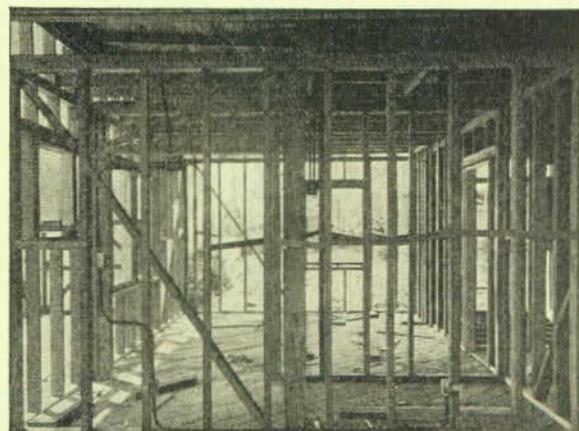
The value of durable interior wiring is believed to be great. The use of rigid conduit throughout a dwelling is regarded as a permanent asset that will increase the value and salability of a home many years after it is built. Conduit not only does not deteriorate but it is adaptable to changing requirements. It is put in the category of permanent materials along with slate roofs, copper gutters and downspoutings.

The advent of the Rural Electrification Administration has called attention anew to the value of conduit in farm buildings. Farms are far removed from any sort of fire protection. Wiring that is carried in conduit raceways will therefore bring an added asset to wiring installations on farms. In office and commercial buildings where interruptions to electrical service would result in great losses, conduit is indispensable. It is rare therefore that conduit is not used in office and commercial structures.

There is a special fire hazard in garage buildings that requires the employment of extraordinary safeguards. This is the reason that garages are usually equipped with rigid conduit raceways. Factories, warehouses, public buildings, and schools, hospitals and theaters generally do not have to be sold on the value of rigid conduit.

Where ten, a hundred, or a thousand employees are working on machines

(Continued on page 484)



Conduit is built into the framework of the house. It becomes a permanent part of the construction. It is there and is functioning during the entire life of the structure.

What Really Happened at Ambridge

THE great plant of the National Electric Products Company at Ambridge, Pa., is back into full production again. The workers are content, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is recognized as the representative of the majority and the appropriate bargaining unit. The hectic struggle lasting four months, precipitated by the unwarranted attack of the dual union, is over. The victory of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers grows in magnitude and significance.

The National Electric Products Corporation is one of the biggest producing units in the electrical manufacturing field. It ranks in importance with General Electric and with Youngstown. It is important, therefore, to look at the struggle at Ambridge somewhat in perspective and to re-state the facts in the case.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers entered into an agreement with the National Electric Products Corporation on May 27, 1937. At no time prior to that date had the C. I. O. formally contacted the management or delivered an agreement demand to the management. The question of priority of appearance at the plant cannot be under doubt. Several years prior to May, 1937, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had contacts with the plant and had certain relations by informal agreement with the plant. These arrangements existed even prior to the appearance of the C. I. O. in the field.

At the time of the signing of the agreement President Tracy certified that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had 68 per cent of the 1,600 employees on its membership rolls.

Ambridge is a small industrial community not far from Pittsburgh. It is patrolled by a burgess and a council. Due to its proximity to steel towns and coal towns, the city government felt the influence of the C. I. O. unions in that locality. The city government was strongly pro-C. I. O.

Soon after the signing of the agreement with the National Electric Products Corporation, the C. I. O. called a strike against the plant. Few workers answered this call, and the C. I. O. brought in from steel towns and coal towns a large group of professional agitators which surrounded the plant and made the air hideous with din, and forcibly excluded workers who wished to go back through the gates of the plant to work. By means of these professional pickets the plant was closed down for a period of about three weeks. The C. I. O. union made representation to the Labor Board that the management had violated the National Labor Relations Act. The Board entered the controversy at the behest of the

Historic case falls away into perspective. Victory of I. B. E. W. grows.

C. I. O. union and succeeded in securing an armistice and permitted the plant to re-open. The company thereupon began to violate the agreement entered into with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Brotherhood brought suit early in July against the company to force obedience to the legal agreement. That suit was tried in the federal court of the Pittsburgh district and was won by the union. The court ordered that the letter and spirit of the agreement had to be kept by the company.

The National Labor Relations Board refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the federal court in the matter of this agreement and held a hearing in Pittsburgh in August. At this hearing the Board's attorney acted as prosecutor in the case along with the attorney for the C. I. O. union. So vehement was the Board's attack upon witnesses called by the company, and the abuse heaped upon certain witnesses was so violent that the company withdrew from the case and refused to call any more witnesses. On the Board's own evidence in its decision rendered August 31, it was admitted that John Cennico, a laborer in the plant, solicited membership for the S. W. O. C. But when Stella Wojikowski, another employee, solicited membership for the I. B. E. W. it was regarded by the Board as an illegal act, although the workers both had employment in the plant, and the Board adjudged that Stella Wojikowski was doing organization work at the behest of the company, but that John Cennico was doing it out of enthusiastic allegiance to the C. I. O.

Throughout the whole period now under question, paid agitators and organizers for the C. I. O. kept up a constant barrage of solicitation against workers

in the plant, vilifying both the management and the I. B. E. W. and lifting the National Labor Relations Board to a high pedestal of friendliness. The Board was painted as being a great friend of the C. I. O. by these speakers, and the I. B. E. W. as a company union.

On August 24, the National Labor Relations Board took the National Electric Products case out of the jurisdiction of the Regional Labor Board in Pittsburgh. On August 26, the National Labor Relations Board formally notified the I. B. E. W. of this change of venue. But the letter was not received until August 27. Saturday and Sunday intervened. International representatives of the I. B. E. W. had no opportunity to go before the Board and on August 31, the Board rendered its decision of 63 pages which could not possibly have been prepared in the three days between August 27 and August 31. Apparently the Board did not look for nor want additional facts. It had already made up its mind.

This decision of the Board ordered an election at the plant in 15 days. Knowing the extreme partisanship of the town officials of Ambridge, I. B. E. W. employees of the National Electric Products Corporation telegraphed the National Labor Relations Board at Washington requesting that the election not be held in the borough hall in the Borough of Ambridge because employees "will be subjected to intimidation, force and threats of physical harm." In that telegram the I. B. E. W. employees stated that Ambridge was in the heart of the C. I. O. dominated district; that it was in Ambridge that 3,000 sympathizers not employed in the plant had precipitated a mob attack on a small number of workers. The telegram further stated that the burgess of Ambridge had disarmed the police in attempting to maintain order in this mob attack. Because of the exceedingly great partisanship of the burgess, it was thought that the election should not be held in the city hall. This request for the change was summarily refused by the Board.

Throughout the entire altercation
(Continued on page 479)



Officers of Local Union No. 3 leading the six-day first anniversary parade to City Hall.

(Left to right) George Goodhart, Executive Board; Charles Cline, Examining Board; Sam Schneider, Examining Board; Sam Dobbins, Executive Board; Nat Bedsole, Vice President; Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Business Manager; Hugh Morgan, Assistant Business Manager; James Boyne, Examining Board; George Crossett, Foreman; William Beck, Treasurer.

When L.U.#3 visits the MAYOR



Here they are—don't overlook the feminine delegation!

Mayor LaGuardia greets the electrical workers.

Bands make merry music



Part of the throng that assembles for the parade



Traffic stops when husky wiremen march up the avenue.



Lose at Bung While Saving at Spigot

By SMITH SMITHSON

AN article in the August, 1937, issue of *Electrical Contracting* deserves to be exposed to observation by stripping it of its camouflage coat and revealing its naked unsoundness. This article is "Old No. 14—Our Sacred Cow," by Earl Whitehorne.

Mr. Whitehorne, with some superficial cleverness, attempts to set up some such picture as that No. 14 wire was established as almost the only circuit wire, "the standard" as he incorrectly terms this size, "because this size was handy to use." He then proceeds to set up a story that larger wire should be more often used. He makes the misuse of cords as circuit wires appear to be the direct result of using No. 14 circuit wire and draws out of a hat the odd suggested cure—that large circuit wire (costing more) would reduce the number of these improper cord extensions (which are, of course, caused wholly by bootlegging efforts to avoid this very cost, which efforts have long been given an aura of righteousness by too many utility and electrical industry committees, in their own anti-public efforts to cheapen wiring, regardless of damaging consequences; if not likely to bring suits for damages against them). Silly argument?

Much is said in this August article about the harmfulness of voltage drop, inferring, and even claiming, that only by changing from No. 14 to No. 12 circuit wire can this harmfulness be avoided, and that by this change alone all harmfulness can and will be avoided. Vain and deluding story!

Vain and deluding effort to direct attention to the wrong objects, to objects not greatly concerned in the supposed crime against which the furious crusade is launched—"full of sound and fury—signifying nothing"—as Shakespeare described the vapors of an actor upon the stage. But why set such a stage? Why set out in such trappings such an actor and an act—"the sacred cow, No. 14 wire," as an object for derision and attack?

DANGER AHEAD

In the first place, to proceed with the debunking process, No. 14 A. W. G. wire is neither a crime nor a criminal nor a standard nor a sacred anything. No. 14 is not a villain; not a consorter with villains nor a compounder of villainies. No. 14 is not, never has been, a maximum allowable size of circuit wire nor even a maximum recommended size. It has been, for years, the smallest allowable size allowed by the National Electrical Code for ordinary house and office circuits which are arranged to take miscellaneous loads at a number of different outlets, with likelihood of use of miscellaneous fixtures or portables—appliances, any of which may have very much less than No. 14 wire in flexible leads and in windings. Of course, in such

Engineer takes sharp issue with the view of "Electrical Contracting" that stale tradition prevents sound wiring installations. He declares we need a thorough, comprehensive inventory of whole installation question, with weighing of principles over against interests.

a case the mere changing of No. 14 wire to No. 12 for circuit wire and then, in accord with the developing theme as stated or implied by this "key-noter," assuming to lead a public out of some mysterious wilderness—made mysterious by such false presentations—analyses—ghosts—as he presents on his stage—there would be allowed heavier (than 15 amperes) fuses or (even worse) heavier circuit breakers with superposed danger in their time lag characteristic.

According to Mr. Whitehorne, the innocent No. 14 (not high cost of current) is responsible for keeping appliances of large size out of use. Therefore, he blandly deduces, let us replace No. 14 circuit wire everywhere with No. 12. As he well says of this cure, "It is too easy." That is, this answer is "too easy." The true answer is not quite so easy. But it is easy enough and it has the merit of being a real answer, not a playful digression from truth and good sense to error and folly.

Of course, the use of current is increasing throughout the country. Even in the face of too long continued, too profitable, high kilowatt hour charges for

current by utilities, who at the same time, partly as a smoke screen (to hide high current costs) deemed salutary for a public which need not "know too much," have for years been fulminating about "too expensive wiring" which must be cheapened at all costs by these utility saviors of the public from the high costs of wiring in accordance with the National Electrical Code—one of whose requirements—a minimum circuit wire size of No. 14—was not so many years ago one of the objects of heavy gunfire attack by these very utility men, who wanted No. 16 or less. "Why not," said they, "if some current user, even so temporarily, may want only a few amperes on some circuit?"

STANDARDS SHOULD BE KEPT

The code has long stood as a necessary bulwark against attacks aimed at lowering the recognized and usual size of branch circuit wire below No. 14. The code has never said or implied that a larger wire should not be used or might not desirably be used. Utilities' pressure for lower wiring costs and the competition on wiring jobs at lowest cost permitted by a code whose provisions the utilities have constantly endeavored to lower, are what have made for any "sacredness" the cow—No. 14—may have, in the peculiar sense now put forward by Mr. Whitehorne. But he fails to describe this sacredness as the sacredness of the Almighty Dollar, the sanctity given to No. 14 as the smallest wire the code would allow and therefore avidly insisted upon, as against No. 12, etc., by utilities and competitive bidders on wiring.

But even this side of the true picture is only one side. This shows up under the

(Continued on page 478)



This caricature provokes bitter rebuttal by believers in good wiring

A. F. of L. Strikes Strong Social Note

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session in Denver, has before it a strong social program which is likely to be overlooked due to public interest in labor strife.

The report of the executive council, which is the basis for the action of the convention, devotes 17 pages to a discussion of social security. Great emphasis is laid upon unemployment compensation, which 22 states will begin paying in January of this year. Great emphasis is laid upon necessity for union leaders to understand entire social security program in order to handle cases for their organizations. The council makes four recommendations as follows:

First, that the Social Security Act be amended so as to provide coverage for agricultural workers, and that said coverage shall apply to all employees in work shops, mills, mines and factories.

Second, that exemption of those engaged in legitimate strikes be stricken from the measure. It is the opinion of the executive council that all who may be forced to engage in legitimate strikes should be covered by the provisions of the Social Security Act.

Third, that within five years after taxes to be used in financing the Social Security Act are ordered paid, that old age pensions of not less than \$30 per month be paid to those who come within the scope and provisions of the act.

Fourth, that in the different states where employees are required through the imposition of a tax to contribute toward unemployment insurance, said tax provisions be repealed. We maintain that the entire cost for unemployment insurance should be borne by industry. Workers who are the victims of unemployment should not be required to contribute out of their net earnings into unemployment insurance funds.

CO-OPERATIVES STRESSED

The council report relates the necessity of advancing consumers' co-operation to the rapid increase in cost of living. The report states that American workers have found that 75 per cent of wage gains were canceled out by increased living costs with the result that today the average living standard of employed workers is only 8 per cent higher than it was in the worst month of the depression. The report reviewed the story of the successful co-operative movements in other countries. It pointed out that the American trade unions have been a leading influence in established co-operatives in Racine, Wis.; Kenosha, Wis.; Dillonvale, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn.; Waukesha, Wis., and Marvin County, Calif.

The report goes on to say in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, unions are running co-operative enterprises, and that other co-operative projects are fathered by unions in Superior, Wis.; Warren, Ohio; Tacoma, Wash.; Davenport, Iowa; Phoenix, Ariz.; Oak Park, Ill.; Uniontown, Pa.; Savannah, Ga., and other

Important action recommended on social security, consumers' co-operatives, public housing, and social legislation.

cities. A separate section of the report is devoted to the remarkable expansion of credit unions among unions.

Considerable space is given in the executive council report to the subject of low rent housing.

"The construction of the low-rent houses provided under the act will be of enormous aid in reviving the lagging construction industry. All of the construction which results from this act will be construction that otherwise would never have been undertaken.

"It is estimated that over \$180,000,000 will be expended for direct labor on the site for the construction of low-rent housing. This will provide employment for 150,000 building mechanics for the next three years.

"In addition, a large new market for building materials will be opened. It is estimated that over \$240,000,000 will be expended for lumber, steel, cement, bricks, plumbing and heating and other building supplies. In the production of this material employment will be provided for between 200,000 and 250,000 persons in the next three years."

CHILD LABOR

The strong declaration in regard to continued efforts to secure the states'

abolition of child labor is recommended by the executive council.

Twenty-eight states have ratified the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Eight more states are necessary. The executive council, therefore, believes that if an aggressive campaign is conducted in the 20 states that have not yet ratified, success will come. The states that have not ratified are: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia.

The fact that a state has voted against ratification does not mean that it cannot vote for it at a future time. It is, therefore, necessary for all labor organizations in the 20 states to submit to all candidates in the various legislatures the question: Will you, if elected, vote to ratify the Child Labor Amendment?

The sentiment in favor of protecting children from industrial exploitation has grown immeasurably. Numerous bills were introduced in the 75th Congress, all of which had for their purpose the prohibition of child labor. In the Senate an amendment was made to the Wages and Hours Bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of the products of child labor. This was similar to the Child Labor Act that was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Another amendment, however, similar to the Hawes-Cooper Act governing the sale on the open market of convict made goods was incorporated. This provided

(Continued on page 474)

ROOSEVELT

*A man of vision shadowing the land,
His stature looms before us, even now...
A man of purpose, needing not Time's hand
To place her tardy laurels on his brow.
A man whose dream encompasses the years,
Who builds no flimsy edifice today;
A man whose purpose reckons not in fears,
Who goes before us blazoning the way
That our tomorrows may be more secure.
A man who counts the cost of what has been
And strikes a balance that will long endure,
'Tis saving, not in money, but in men.*

—HELEN MITCHELL.

[Mrs. Mitchell, wife of a member of I. B. E. W., has had verse published frequently in magazines.]
(Copyright)

Housing Depends on Able Administration

THE government's program of construction of low-cost housing, coupled with slum clearance, is almost ready for its long-delayed start. Passage of the Wagner-Steagall Act in the last hours of the departing Congress set up the necessary legislation and authorized funds. The administration of the new housing agency was placed within the Interior Department, under the control of Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

The next necessary steps will be appointment of a national housing administrator—one person, not a board—and the creation of local housing bodies. One of the strong points of the act is that projects will originate, and will be built, by these local authorities, which should know the needs of their communities, and the practical requirements, better than the central administration possibly could. However, only 30 states have at present the enabling legislation that will allow these local agencies to be set up; and only 50 cities actually have such bodies in operation ready to go ahead.

There should be no delay in getting the state legislation passed and the local authorities set up. Otherwise the city cannot take advantage of the funds available under the act, and its building trades cannot share in the benefits. It is therefore important for building trades councils to press for the passage of the necessary legislation and the creation of city housing bodies. The Building Trades Council of St. Paul, Minn., has petitioned the governor to call a special session of the legislature to consider nothing else but an enabling act for housing.

President Harry Bates, of the Bricklayers' International Union, said at Secretary Ickes' recent housing conference that labor expected to get a fair deal from the administration of the act. The prevailing rate of wages is stipulated, which usually means the union rate. There is no doubt that the projects will be preponderantly union jobs. Naturally unions will favor the appointment of administrators whose attitude is fair.

The law exists—but rocky road lies ahead. Unions ready to take part.

But the wages its members may earn are not the only consideration of union labor in this situation. This housing is intended for wage-earners to live in. Government grants are planned to keep the rents low. Although the funds are far too small to provide adequate housing for all the millions living in tenements and slums, still the presence of low-rent, decent homes will have an effect on other rents in the city. And the success of the program is very important to the building trades.

HIGH INTERESTS AT STAKE

The Wagner-Steagall Act provides for a three-year program. Depending on its success or failure is the future of publicly financed housing in this country. This may be the beginning of the gradual conversion of all slum areas into clean, decent dwellings. Or it may spell the end of government activities in the housing field. It is the greatest opportunity for steady year-after-year employment the building trades have ever had.

And so it is vitally necessary that this program should be a success—that it should be economically, efficiently administered and should deliver to the cities the maximum amount of substantial construction for the money spent. It needs practical administrators who know costs and who know how to distinguish essentials from frills.

Housing authorities must be given powers of condemnation so that slum property owners can be forced to sell at reasonable prices. The less that has to be spent on buying and clearing sites, the more will be available for construction.

The Wagner-Steagall Act, as finally shaped by Congress, is by no means per-

fect. The form in which a limit of construction costs was set, has been particularly criticized. Under this provision, a cost limit (exclusive of site and non-dwelling facilities) of \$1,000 per room, or \$4,000 per dwelling unit, has been set for cities of less than 500,000 population; in larger cities a limit of \$1,250 per room or \$5,000 per dwelling unit. This is regarded as much too rigid. Construction costs vary greatly, not only by cities but by geographical areas. In Florida, for instance, a stove, fireplace or portable heater will provide all the heat needed for cool spells. In North Dakota the heating plant is a major item of expense; construction and insulation must be heavier, too, to keep out the cold. Costs of building materials vary with the distance they must be shipped. Wage rates vary even between cities close together in size and location. In practice, therefore, it will be found that the \$1,000 or \$1,250 cost limit is not flexible enough and some means must be found of adapting it to local costs and standards.

RESUME OF ACT

Here is a short resume of the act in the form it was finally passed:

It provides for the creation of the United States Housing Authority, a corporate body, under the Interior Department, with a single administrator and an advisory board.

The Authority receives a capital of \$1,000,000, is authorized to sell \$500,000,000 in bonds guaranteed by the United States. From this fund it may lend or make grants to local public housing bodies.

It may lend up to 90 per cent of the cost of a housing project, the community contributing 10 per cent. Loans may be amortized over a 60-year period.

Or—the Authority may make a capital grant—an outright gift of 25 per cent to the local authority—and the President may allot out of relief funds an additional 15 per cent to be expended for labor on

(Continued on page 477)



Men working! Bricklayers bringing up the wall on a public housing project may soon be seen in many cities, under the new housing legislation. This picture was taken at the Williamsburg Houses, slum clearance project in New York, built under PWA.

Courtesy PWA

Norris Dam—Now National Playground

FROM 5,000 to 7,500 automobiles carrying 15,000 to 30,000 people visit Norris Dam every week-end. This great engineering project acts like a magnet to bring Americans to Norris from every state in the Union. An unusually attractive tourist camp lies adjacent to the dam. There are beautiful rustic cabins that can be rented at a very low rental. The great bulk of the visitors are passing tourists going north or south or east to west who invariably include Norris Dam in their itineraries. Moreover, thousands come from nearby states in all kinds of equipages. Trucks are rigged up with temporary seats and picnic parties are frequent. These trucks turned into improvised busses are called by the natives whistle-bangs. Whistle-bangs are symbols of the preemption of this federal park by the common people.

A great lake 80 miles in length with picturesque shores lies now above the dam. Upon its placid and broad expanse fishermen trawl or motor boats on spe-

Great Project — its magnificent lake — attracts thousands daily from every state.

cial holidays engage in exciting races. Quite beyond the expectations of Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris Dam has become a magnificent playground. Thousands of wooded and rolling acres surround this power project, keeping all the beauty of a natural park, touched here and there by the hand of landscape gardeners to make it even more beautiful.

VILLAGE A MODEL

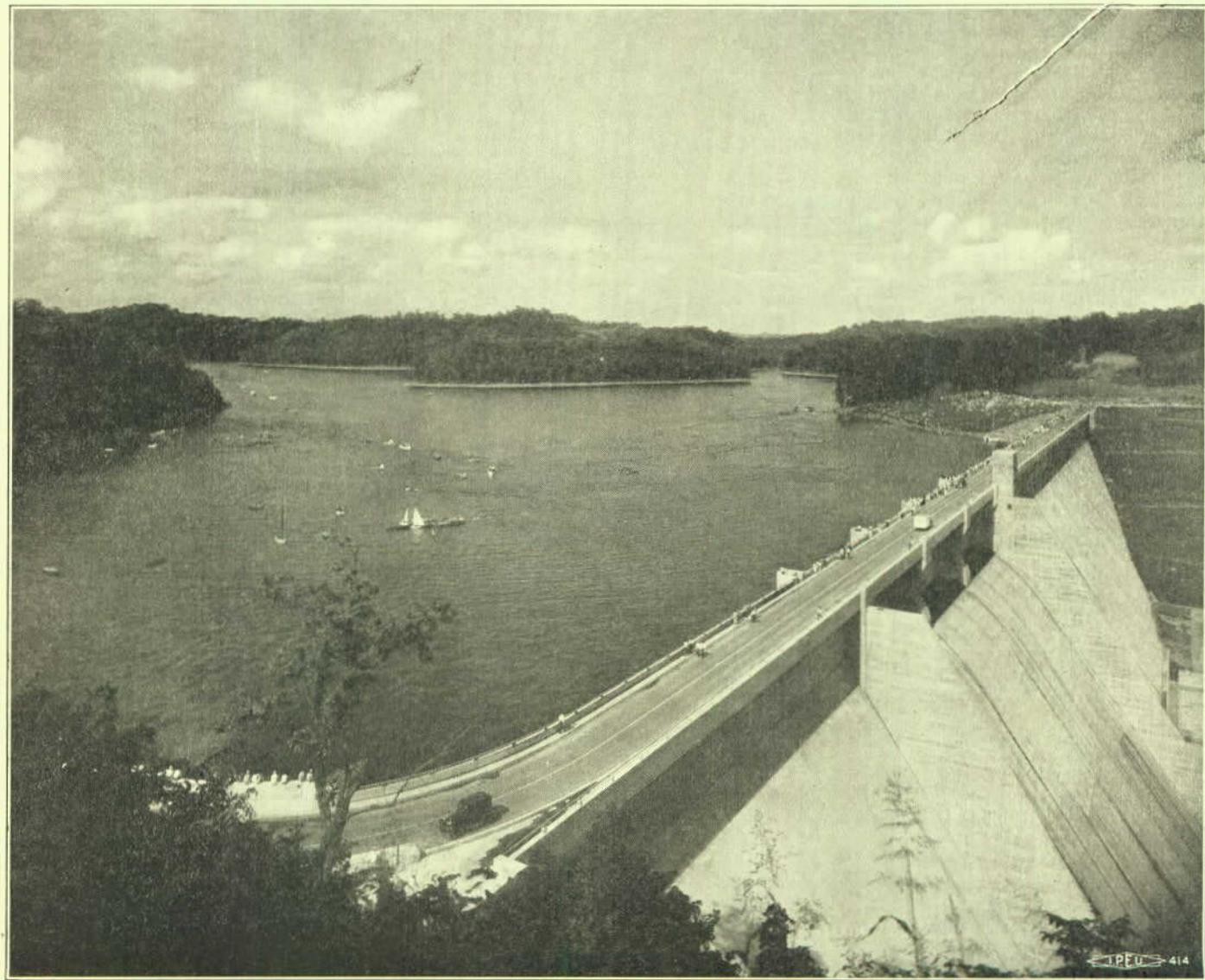
The village of Norris lying in wooded hills is probably the most beautiful of all the federal housing enterprises which have gone on during the past five years. Visitors appear to have an absorbing interest in every phase of the power project.

They want to see everything. They go to the town center, where have been erected attractive buildings. They want to know about the co-operative stores in this center. They eat in the co-operative dining room. They go to the state-owned and state-operated drug store for snacks, sodas and for kodak equipment. They carry off souvenirs by the thousands. Good meals can be had for 35 cents.

They are interested in the new brick school building which lies adjacent to the town center. They want to see the houses and they note interestedly that the dignitaries of the TVA themselves live alongside the workers in simple stone cottages erected by the federal government.

There is a laboratory where porcelain is being fabricated—the only one of its kind in the United States, because the proper clay for porcelain fabrication is found only in the Tennessee hills adjacent

(Continued on page 480)



THE LONG SWEEP OF THE NORRIS DAM CREATES A DRIVEWAY TO THE PARK-LIKE SHORES OF THE LAKE

Courtesy TVA

TPFU 414

81 Members Pensioned By Executive Council

THE regular semiannual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on September 8, 1937.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, chairman. Members present:

C. M. Paulsen	F. L. Kelley
G. W. Whitford	J. L. McBride
Charles F. Oliver	Edward Nothnagle
James F. Casey	G. C. Gadbois
M. P. Gordan	

The minutes of the last regular semiannual meeting were read and it was moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The activities of the council members on questions handled in their districts, as well as matters taken care of by mail through the international secretary since the last semiannual meeting of the council, were discussed at length, and it was moved and seconded that all actions discussed be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed E. Nothnagle and J. L. McBride as auditing committee, to examine the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor, of the accounts of the I. B. E. W. and the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

The following pension applications were read, the records checked and pensions granted:

I. O.	Albert C. Begy
"	R. C. Benton
"	Merrill E. Crossman
"	Elmer E. Davis
"	Freeman B. Dillingham
"	Thomas Durkee
"	William T. Gates
"	Frank H. Gerdis
"	Rufus M. Gilman
"	Edward Held
"	C. O. Kamb
"	Joseph McGrath
"	Ferdinand J. Neumann
"	George B. Pratt
"	Michael Sullivan
"	John F. Swift
"	C. R. Treadwell
"	Luther T. Webber
"	Charles D. Welch

L. U. No.

1	Ernest C. Dennison
1	Louis Heininger
1	Henry Hisserich
1	George A. Warrance
3	Charles E. Bessel
3	F. W. Blasdale
3	Adrian Bomert
3	Joseph C. Boyle
3	Michael E. Riley
3	George A. Schaedler
3	John J. Werner
5	Henry R. Entrekin
9	John J. Shanahan
28	Larkin J. Davis
28	Joseph N. Shew
39	Fred Pohlman, Sr.

Minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council, I. B. E. W., September, 1937.

L. U. No.

40	George W. Tuggle
41	Joseph B. Chambers
43	Peter Latart
58	Richard Campbell
58	William Fobare
66	Jim C. Harwell
66	Nicholas Linzza
77	Herman F. Hartwig
98	John B. Eschbach
98	John McColl
101	William Dwyer



M. P. GORDAN

L. U. No.

122	Henry E. Jacques
124	Charles A. Younger
134	D. L. Barlow
134	William V. Broderick
134	E. H. Chambers
134	Napoleon M. Clement
134	John L. Collins, Sr.
134	Albert J. Enyart
134	John Fusick
134	W. T. Gearhart
134	Daniel Heasley
134	Charles E. Jarrard
134	Fred C. Krimmel
134	D. L. Lyons
134	James Mullen
134	Edward J. Sheridan
134	William Smallman
151	John O. Clarke
176	David E. Strom
267	Allan V. Gould
347	Edgar D. Pickett
481	St. Elmo Hardesty
483	George Sanderson
536	John H. McLaughlin
537	Telesphore Brasseur
561	William Vesey

L. U. No.

613	James Gilbert Carlisle
640	R. Snyder
679	Con O'Donnell
697	Merton S. Brown
865	George E. Adams
865	Thomas M. Cooney
1047	Charles F. White

The following applications were examined and checked, but on account of the applications not being of proper record, the applications were denied:

I. O. Frank Stiller

L. U. No.

3	Peter F. Gilchrist
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394	Thomas H. Mohan
-----	-----------------

The appeal of H. D. Cahill, Card No. 147601, of Local Union No. 103, for reinstatement and continuous standing, was presented. Moved and seconded, that the request be nonconcurred in. Motion carried.

The appeal of Local Union No. 98, against the decision of International President Tracy, in placing a charter in Camden, N. J., was presented, and after reviewing the facts in the situation, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that it had gone over the audit of the financial affairs of the Brotherhood from January 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937, found same in proper order and recommended its acceptance. Moved and seconded that the report of the auditing committee be accepted and filed. Motion carried.

A communication from L. U. No. 102, Paterson, N. J., was read, relative to territory covered by decision of the executive council made March 11, 1930. Moved and seconded that the I. O. be instructed to make a further investigation of the territory and report to the next meeting of the executive council. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that it had gone over the audit of funds of the E. W. B. A., as made by Auditor W. B. Whitlock, and found the report correct, covering the period January 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937. Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and that the members stand instructed to attend the meeting of the E. W. B. A. and report in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

The council discussed with the International President and International Secretary their activities since the last council meeting, as well as their future policies, and it was agreed that wonderful progress was being made, their actions were approved and they were instructed by the council to continue their activities.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

Conservatives Work Quiet Revolution

DR. RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL, of the Foreign Policy Association, recently told the business audience what America needs is an intelligent group of conservatives to help the pass from the old to the new regime. He pointed to Sweden and England as examples of democratic countries rapidly making adjustments to the new order without violence.

The story of England's progress is told by PEP (Political and Economic Planning) in its issue of September 7. PEP describes the movement in England as "adaptation of old institutions to new needs." It makes a comprehensive review of what is being done as follows:

Beginning with the land, it is interesting to observe the increasingly rapid growth of the acreage under public ownership—a growth which even yet is not nearly keeping pace with modern needs. Figures are difficult to obtain, but an answer in the House last November (Hansard, Vol. 317, col. 1946) showed that nearly 1,900,000 acres were owned at that date by central and local government authorities in England and Wales, out of a total of 37.3 million acres—a proportion of roughly 5 per cent. Of this rather more than half is in the hands of the forestry commission. The total is however, incomplete in important respects, even for central and local authorities, and it also omits large acreages held semi-publicly by statutory undertakings, by charities, including schools and colleges, and by other bodies such as the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, and the National Trust (which has had its powers extended so as to enable it to assist in the preservation of large country houses and estates). In addition, a large but unknown acreage is subject to common rights, and a further large acreage is protected to some extent by town and country planning schemes.

A particularly significant development has been the growth of land acquisition for parks and open spaces. In the year ended March 31 last, loans were sanctioned in England and Wales to enable local authorities to buy for this purpose a total exceeding 9,000 acres, and in addition 3,570 acres were acquired for the benefit, improvement and development of towns. The London county council has now offered grants for purchasing a total of 29,500 acres towards the Green Belt scheme, and other large towns are belatedly considering Green Belt proposals. It is perhaps too late to speculate how much the treasury has "saved" the national finances in minus pounds sterling by its persistent refusal to sanction public purchase of land, for instance adjoining trunk roads, but the figures show that this necessity, which could be resisted as long as the community might have reaped some of the main advantages of its own development expenditure, could not be resisted forever.

How Great Britain has overhauled its old plant without disturbance, or warfare.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Protection of land by town and country planning has also made progress, schemes in course of preparation or approved now covering over 22,000,000 acres—about three-fifths of England and Wales. The number of schemes finally approved and operative is, however, still small, covering less than 200,000 acres, and some of the schemes in practice leave much to be desired. Nevertheless, the problems are being more realistically faced. No less than 62 local authorities have relinquished to a county council their powers to prepare schemes, and the parochial basis of planning has been further modified by the constitution of 22 new executive joint committees, in several cases covering areas of the order of 400,000 acres each. For the first time use has been made of the power of 1932 Act permanently to prohibit building on the ground of danger of injury to health, for example on floodland. A beginning has also been made with large-scale amenity preservation by the two South Downs schemes, that for West Sussex covering 80,000 of the most picturesque acres in southern England, while a Buckinghamshire scheme covers 19,000 acres. The past year will also be notable as the one in which, after considerable opposition and a public inquiry, it was decided that the time had come to begin planning that last stronghold of laissez faire, the City of London.

In July, 1936, the joint committee on water resources and supplies recommended the setting up of a statutory

central advisory water board, on which the various government departments affected and the interested bodies should be represented in order to advise on development in this field. A central advisory water committee was set up in March "in anticipation of legislation," and it may therefore be concluded that the necessity for some measure of national planning of water supplies is no longer contested.

The forestry commission has made some further significant moves towards making good a lack of co-operation with other national interests which has been causing some anxiety. In the sphere of amenities and recreation the commission has now formed the first national forest park at Ardgartan in Argyllshire, which has been provided with a public camping ground, buildings for the use of campers, and a car park. A committee has been set up to consider the carrying out of a similar scheme in Snowdonia. The commission is also collaborating with amenity preservation interests, and holds out some hope of assisting in the efforts now being made by the Royal English Forestry Society to stir up greater interest in privately-owned woodlands, and to secure their more satisfactory management. The commission has, however, shown no signs as yet of carrying out the urgently needed census of our national timber resources. In another direction the commission is now actively co-operating with the commissioner for the special areas by afforesting land in South Wales, West Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham.

In agriculture some progress has been made in establishing the basis for the much-awaited long-term policy. The new Agriculture Act which received the Royal Assent on July 30, 1937, definitely aims at creating a better equipped and

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From placid manor houses like these, conservative Britshers seek to reshape government

Electric Rates of Nation's Capital Resurveyed

By A HOUSEWIFE

CITIZENS of Washington, D. C., and its Maryland suburbs are wont to congratulate themselves on their low electric rates, which have been reached through a series of reductions ever since January 1, 1925, through the terms of a consent decree negotiated by the District Utility Commission with the Potomac Electric Power Company, which serves the city and area. The residential consumer has a sliding scale that starts at 3.9 cents a kilowatt hour and goes downward to 1.5 cents a kilowatt hour for all current consumed in excess of 200 kilowatt hours per month. So electric refrigerators, ranges, and many other electrical conveniences are common in Washington homes, and if the monthly bill runs to \$6 or \$7 we still believe we are getting our money's worth because—under the terms of the consent decree—the power company is limited to a low percentage of earnings (reduced in 1936 to 6½ per cent) and all the excess earnings go back to the power consumer in the form of further rate reductions.

That's what WE think—we ordinary citizens of the District. We grumble about the high taxes and the high cost of living in Washington (it's right at the top in the H. C. of L.) but we pay the light bill and think we get off easy.

The closing days of the last Congress found the District of Columbia's tax problems again to the fore, and after debating increased real estate taxes, a sales tax, and other proposals, the Congress finally rushed through its solution—a business privilege tax, retroactive, the ultimate cost of which will be passed on to the D. C. citizen.

One of the proposals that was hastily shelved brings us back again to the Potomac Electric Power Company, and what Congressman Walter M. Pierce, of Oregon, speaking in the House of Representatives, referred to as "one simple and obvious solution to the District tax problem." His brief review indicates, he said, that "the District is about \$2,000,000 shy each year in taxes which ought to be paid by the utilities, over \$800,000 of which should justly come from the electric power company." But possible savings are still greater, he said, citing the Rau report made in 1932, during the Hoover administration; a municipal plant and operation at that time would have saved the people of the District and the government (a large customer for power) some \$4,800,000 per year—"a very close approach to the five millions which now keeps the District from balancing its budget."

NOT MERE THEORIST

Lest it be thought that his interest in Bonneville power, and the municipal plants of Tacoma and Portland had raised his enthusiasm for public ownership to the visionary stage, the Western Congressman went on to cite facts,

Congressman Pierce indicts set-up as fallacy far short of best possible plan.

based on court records and congressional reports.

The PEPCO's last year's tax bill was \$597,613, or 4.26 per cent of its gross earnings. The Tacoma public plant pays 10.35 per cent of its gross earnings for local and state taxes—surely an answer, he declared, to those who say its low rates to consumers are subsidized by the taxpayer. Tacoma's citizens pay, on the average, a good deal less for electricity. Here is the comparison:

Washington rate structure changes the picture like flipping the handle on a diorama. In the first place, the District Utility Commission had a 10-year fight to establish any regulation of rates. The company fought back through court actions and congressional lobbying. One of its maneuvers was the purchase of an important power site at Great Falls on the Potomac River—evidently to prevent government development of water power there. For this purchase the Washington Railway and Electric Co. paid \$425,000 for two-thirds of the stock of the Great Falls Power Company and contracted later to sell these shares to the PEPCO for \$1,000,000 in the latter's stock.

Just at the height of the rate litigation, 1920, the Federal Water Power Act was

Comparison of Residential Bills of the District of Columbia and Tacoma

City	LIGHTING & SMALL APPLIANCES			LARGE APPLIANCES		
	Minimum bill	15 kilowatt hours	25 kilowatt hours	40 kilowatt hours	100 kilowatt hours	250 kilowatt hours
Washington	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.98	\$1.56	\$3.10	\$5.62
Tacoma	.50	.68	1.13	1.52	2.12	3.62
Percentage above Tacoma	50	10	—15	3	46	56
						54

Annual kilowatt hour consumption in the District was 965; in Tacoma, 1,560 for the year 1935. Average residential rate in cents per kilowatt hour: District, 3.24 cents; Tacoma, 1.68 cents.

Comparison of commercial power bills between Washington and Tacoma showed that both commercial and industrial customers of the District utility, including the federal government which contributes about 20 per cent of PEPCO's revenues, paid better than 100 per cent more per kilowatt hour than Tacoma's customers in the same classification. The Washington Railway and Electric Co., however, the "parent," or holding company for PEPCO, benefited through an exclusive-dealing perpetual contract between itself and its child, with a rate of 5.94 mills per kilowatt hour, which Pierce declared "constitutes a burden on the other rate payers, possibly to the extent of \$100,000 per year...a discrimination against other power users, including the government."

This comparison, of course, does not itself establish that it is feasible for PEPCO to pay such a high rate of taxes, or offer such low charges to consumers, as the Tacoma public plant. If the Washington rate plan, based on the consent decree of 1925, were justly computed so that the power company's earnings were restricted to 7½ per cent (1925) 7 per cent (1933) or 6½ per cent (1936) as the public is encouraged to believe, Washington consumers could accept the difference as due to lack of efficiency under private operation; or less favoritism by nature in the way of water power. At any rate, we could say we are getting a fair deal; the company is not profiteering.

However, a study of the history of the

passed and the new Federal Power Commission required to report on the practicability of the Great Falls site. The government already has a dam in the locality used to furnish water to the water supply system of the District. The commission submitted a report that the project was feasible and desirable; that the power output could about equal the present kilowatt hour use in the District. And the government would have and could have acted on that information if power company lobbyists had not been so active. Representative Pierce relates:

"The Army Appropriations Act of 1921 contained a Senate amendment appropriating \$200,000 for a dam at Great Falls. This amendment was stricken from the bill in the House. In 1923 Senator Norris offered Senate Bill 756, to provide a government-owned hydro plant at Great Falls. This bill passed the Senate, but slumbered in the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

"The trend of those times was favorable to big business, as judged by the water power licenses granted to monopoly and the lobbying methods and activities of the holding-company representatives. Nevertheless, this water power site was a potential birch rod for rate regulation. I have been told that the Norris bill, Senate Bill 746, had no effect on the settlement of the Washington rate controversy. This may be correct, but it is reported to have cost \$80,000 for lobbying expenses by the holding company. They

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Rainless Whirlwind Stalls Power Lines

By C. R. ROBERTS, L. U. No. 435

PRESIDENT F. KEELEY, of Local Union No. 435, has kindly passed on to me a copy of a report written by J. W. Sanger, chief engineer of the city of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, covering a shutdown of the system which I think will prove of outstanding interest to our readers.

The Winnipeg Hydro Electric System is a publicly owned utility valued at \$40,000,000. It has been kept free of politics and in consequence is efficiently run by a staff of competent engineers of the highest standing.

The accompanying single line diagram will help to enable the reader to follow the various happenings clearly. The two hydro electric plants are situated some distance apart on the Winnipeg River; one at Pointe du Bois and the other at Slave Falls. They are connected together by the river line referred to in the report as R1. The Rover Avenue station acts as a terminal to Pointe du Bois and the four connecting lines are known as P1, P2, etc. The town of Tyndall is tapped to these lines. Scotland Avenue station, where Brother Keeley is operator, serves as the terminal for Slave Falls and the connecting lines are designated S1, and S.. There are two tie lines between Rover and Scotland to which the Mill Street station of the Winnipeg Electric Company is connected. The W. E. Co. is a privately owned utility under contract to supply 6714 K. W. of power. There are seven substations fed from the two terminal stations and a standby plant operated by steam produced with pulverized coal.

I now quote from Mr. Sanger's report: "Shortly after 3:30 p. m. on July 26 last, a whirlwind was observed two miles off the Winnipeg River Bridge. The wind picked up a quantity of long, coarse hay which had been cut on the tramway and on adjoining property, and carried across the transmission circuits. There was no rain at the time. The transmission conductors were straddled by the stalks of hay in midspan; the wind slid the stalks along the cables until they accumulated in bunches at each insulator on Tower 169 for P1, and P2 lines, and on Tower 237 for P3, and P4 lines. This caused the following trouble to the system, which was running with all transmission circuits under load except P1, which was alive but open at Rover Avenue.

P.M. 3:34—Surge on P3 line, cleared itself.

P.M. 3:36—P4 line tripped at both ends. Rover Avenue picked up load on P1.

P.M. 3:40—P3 line tripped at both ends. P4 line tried but tripped again.

P.M. 3:41—P1 line tripped at both ends.

P.M. 3:41½—P2 line tripped at both ends. Pointe paralleled 1-2-4 and 5 banks on R1 line.

P.M. 3:42½—R1 line tripped, leaving only No. 1 generator at Slave Falls supplying city load.

How our men chased tornado trouble around and off Winnipeg utility system makes exciting reading.

Slave Falls tripped out No. 1 generator by hand.

Complete shutdown of Winnipeg load, excepting feeders 502-3-4-6-10 on Winnipeg electric supply.

Pointe du Bois tried all Pointe lines in town; none would hold in.

Rover Avenue cleared machines and 12,000 V feeders.

No. 1 sub cleared machines and opened 1401 feeder.

Pointe du Bois livened R1 line.

P.M. 3:46—Slave Falls closed in R1 line, thereby picking up No. 4 sub and 507-8-9 feeders. Time of outage of this load, 3.4 minutes by voltage chart.

P.M. 3:47—Rover Avenue 12,000 V bus

livened up through bank on W1 line. Rover Avenue 12,000 V bus had been dead 4.6 minutes.

P.M. 3:48—No. 1 Unit Slave Falls resynchronized and back on load.

No. 2 sub and No. 6 sub loads picked up. No. 2 including McPhillips Water Works had been off 5.3 minutes.

No. 6 including high pressure plant had been off 5.3 minutes.

Both of these times taken from voltage charts.

P.M. 3:49—All No. 1 sub A. C. load picked up. Had been off for 6.0 minutes.

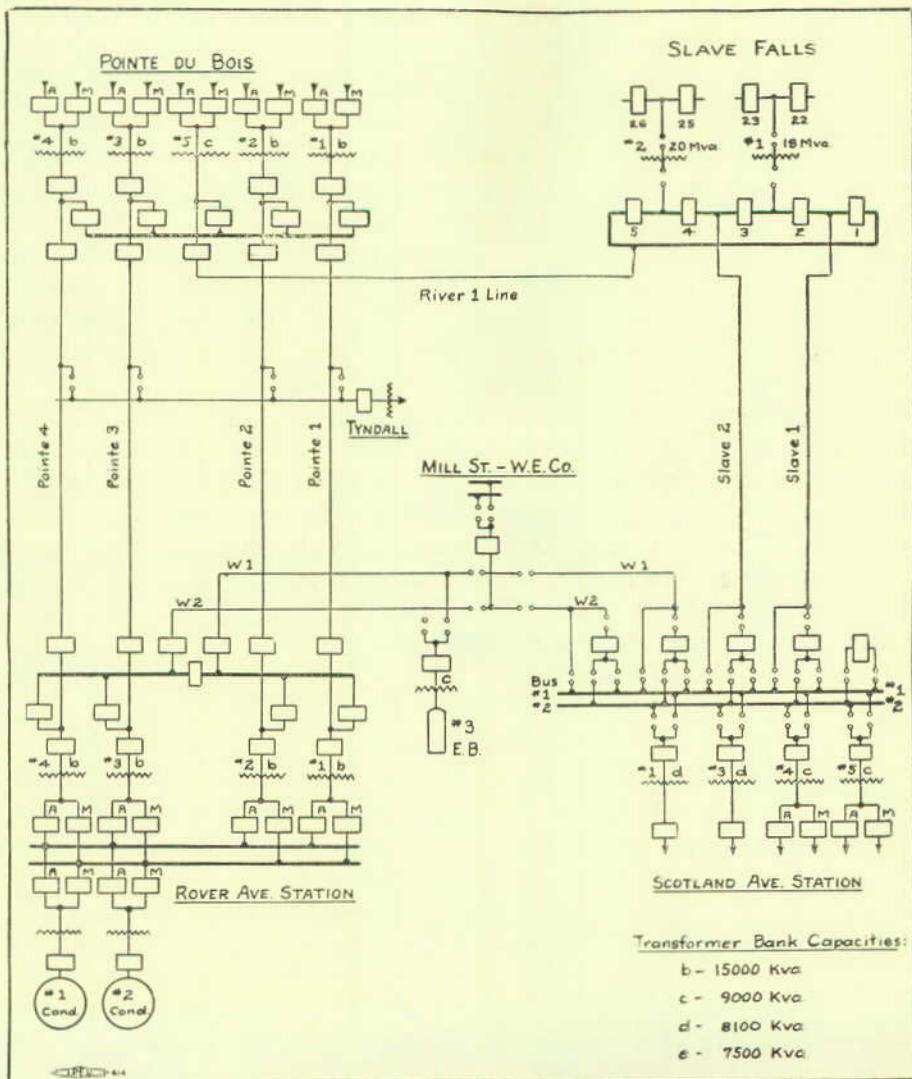
P.M. 3:50—No. 3 sub feeders 352-360-361 picked up. Had been off 7 minutes approximately.

P.M. 3:51—No. 1 sub operator could not get D. C. machine to speed because voltage too low.

No. 1 ordered to trip 152-4-5-6-7-8-9-163-4-170-2-3 feeders.

P.M. 3:53—Transcona and Bird's Hill back on after being off 10 minutes.

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of
Organized
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No. 10

The Either-Or Fallacy

A good many books are being written and published at this hour which view the world and this country in terms of two political systems only. They are fascism and communism. The Fascists say, because communism exists we must have fascism. The Communists reply that the only salvation for the world, since Fascists breathe the breath of life, is communism. This is the usual method of propagandists. Propagandists lay the pigments on thick. They dramatize with high lights and shadows. They indulge in the either-or fallacy.

We may elect a different road which has nothing to do with middle road tactics; the nation does not have to choose either communism or fascism, but the more rugged road of democratic procedure. This means refusal to accept the way of class warfare as the solution of social problems. It means harnessing the methods of science to that solution. The right intellectual method can solve any problem. The method is all. The very phrases fascism and communism suggest battle. It may well be that fascism has some suggestions for the solution of social problems. It may well be that communism does. These suggestions should not be turned down because they come from the sources they do. Investigation, research, conference method, the participation of the underlying population in final decisions are all tested tools of democratic procedure. The either-or fallacy is out. In a democracy the people initiate policies. In an efficient democracy experts, technicians and trained men put the policies into effect. It is an unbeatable system if it is allowed to work.

What has taken place in the United States, and throughout the whole world, for that matter, is a tremendous popular impulse toward consideration of the condition of the people. People want better lives. This impulse cannot be denied. Because a new era is here is no reason why we should view it in terms of conflict. If we follow democratic procedure; with the raw materials and the industrial equipment that we have, we can produce a better life for the American people.

National Labor Relations Board The National Labor Relations Board has had to move fast. It has had a great many cases on its docket and it has to reach out to get a large staff of clerks, economists and lawyers. Naturally, competent talent is not always available.

One can go any day into the offices of the National Labor Relations Board and find these novitiates boning up on labor questions, reading labor histories, labor periodicals, in an effort to bring themselves to some understanding of labor. Naturally this green staff could not be considered authoritative or expert. The story is going around in Washington that one member of the board itself was there by a clerical error and never even considered himself material for a labor board.

The point is that this board, which is charged with the most important task that faces any government department, is made up of freshmen. It is no wonder, then, that serious mistakes in administration have been made and are being made. Chairman Madden admitted in his radio speech of September 6th that

"The current division in the labor movement, with the bitter accusations and recriminations which are emanating from both of the principal camps, have created difficult problems for the board which were not anticipated when the statute was passed."

Of course, this admission contains the whole story. It is a damaging admission by the chairman himself, because it is tantamount to saying that the board is acting extra-legally when it is undertaking to settle jurisdictional disputes in the labor movement. There is not one line, and not one word, sentence or paragraph or any remote phrase in the Wagner Act itself upon which lawyers could tie the right to become a body settling jurisdictional disputes. The board, therefore, is acting illegally in its administration of a law designed to bring industrial peace, and the results have been the opposite to industrial peace.

Retreat From Reason On the back cover of this Journal is a quotation from a book by Lancelot T. Hogben entitled "Retreat From Reason." Mr. Hogben is an English biologist. This book represents an attempt to swim through oceans of emotionalism to solid ground. His appeal is one to hard-thinking and to sound intellectual method. Mr. Hogben gives some hard blows. He says: "The younger generation have found us out. Their pitiable predilection for action without thought is the legitimate offspring of thought divorced from action." This, of course, is a thrust at the dry intellectualism of most professors.

Again, "If economists displayed a more becoming modesty towards their own intellectual limitations, it would be harsh to add that a rational judgment on the choice of social organization would demand con-

siderably more knowledge of electricity, biochemistry and genetics than writers on economics usually possess."

He sees through the flimsy propaganda methods of Hitler. He declares: "The National Socialists realized that the art of marshalling mass support demands all the resources of business advertisement, educational machinery, film production and microphone technique, and we may well suspect that they devoted much more serious attention to it than their opponents did."

He lectures the Marxists by saying: "Unfortunately, Marxists pay more attention to explanations of how people come to wrong conclusions than to the study on how they can be induced to reach correct ones."

We may expect from democracies more such hard-hitting and hard-thinking as Hogben reveals. Both fascism and communism rest upon a superficial view of human nature and human society.

The Industrial Arts

There is a phrase, the industrial arts. It is not infrequent that the art of wiring a house is spoken of. Every craftsman despises the botcher. The well-done job is the orderly, esthetic one. So art itself in its minor manifestation is not a closed book to craftsmen. Significant it is, therefore, that there seems to be a widening interest at least of artists in workers, if not workers in art.

The pronouncement in this issue that the Baltimore Museum of Art is seeking the co-operation of the workers of Baltimore in holding institutes and preparing exhibits for the museum is of great significance.

At Last To Reality It is a good sign that the United States Chamber of Commerce has discovered unemployment. At last business men are beginning to take an interest in the problem of which labor has been acutely conscious for 10 years, namely, technological unemployment. It is true that in the statement issued by the Chamber of Commerce the estimate of the number of unemployed due to displacement by machines is far too low. But the significant fact is that it admits that private industry cannot absorb the out of work.

Fortune Magazine, which is usually thought of as the organ of capitalistic opinion, also turns its attention quite intelligently to unemployment in its October number. One of the good things that Fortune does is to explode the current notion that people are not working because they do not want to work. Fortune emphatically says that the reliefers are not bums; that industry did not fire them because they could not do their job; that industry has only absorbed about one-half of the unemployed.

We believe that Fortune is all wrong in its assertion that there is a shortage of skilled labor. Accurate figures gathered in the research office of the Interna-

tional Brotherhood of Electrical Workers indicate that there is still a margin of unemployed skilled workers in the electrical field and that there is an abundance of apprentices and candidates for apprentices.

One person has come forth with the brilliant suggestion that the white collar worker solve his problem of unemployment by going into the trades. This would just be ducky if the trades were not already overcrowded.

Perhaps we are entering a new era of sanity on the question of unemployment. The President is about to conduct a survey, and perhaps with that in hand we can begin to see that the major problem is to control the machine.

Facts for Mudslingers James Carey, ambitious head of the dual union, beaten conclusively by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in an election called by the National Labor Relations Board at Ambridge, takes refuge in the childish habit of calling names. Withdrawing his objections to the election lodged with the National Labor Relations Board, he repeats the canard that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a company union. He wilfully and flagrantly overlooks the fact that this organization has been in the vanguard of the labor movement for almost 50 years, and though it has enjoyed co-operative relations with employers, it has led the fight for collective bargaining, a high standard of life for its members and for every sound social reform promoted during the last 46 years.

Mr. Carey knew when he was uttering the malicious untruth that facts were not on his side. If he had scanned the speech of Senator Wagner, author of the National Labor Relations Board, he could easily have discovered what a company union is. Senator Wagner described the characteristics of a company union as follows:

1. Company unions of the same employer rarely work in unity, and almost never is there even a loose and informal contact between company unions of different employers.

2. An employer dominates or interferes with his workers either by express provisions or more likely by subtle economic pressure. He limits the choice of employee representatives to those who work for him.

3. The third defect is that it is supported in whole or in part by the employer.

Not by the farthest stretch of the imagination can the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be connected with the slimy trail of the company union.

It is typical policy of dual unionists to undertake to destroy moral leadership of its rivals by unscrupulous propaganda and unfounded statements. Mr. Carey forgets that the electrical workers' union has a start of really half a century ahead of his mud-slinging campaign.



GREETINGS TO NEW WOMEN MEMBERS!

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is now actually a Brotherhood and Sisterhood. While by the nature of its jurisdiction, the I. B. E. W. will probably always be a predominantly masculine organization, still there are now hundreds of women members in electrical manufacturing and utilities, and in telephone operators locals.

For many of you, this is your first experience in being a union member. You are eager to learn. You are eager to get into action. If you are young and enthusiastic it may seem sometimes that the local does not move forward fast enough.

Your membership in the union is an investment. You pay your dues every month and you receive a return on this money. We women are used to making investments—they say women are the purchasing agents of America because they make about 90 per cent of the purchases for family needs. So we have evolved a philosophy about investments, whether they be large or small.

Buying a pair of shoes, or a hat, or a coat, is an investment and when we buy we consider how long we expect to use it. Hats, for instance, go out of style quickly. Last season's hat "doesn't look right." So we buy some cute little trick for a couple of dollars, wear it a few months, and discard it. But in shoes, now, it's worth while to pay more and get good quality because the appearance, fit, and durability of better shoes makes them a good investment. We don't pay much for the everyday glassware, because it will get broken, but we all agree sterling silver is a good investment. So we have evolved this creed, and I know we all practice it—don't put much into something that won't last, but do choose carefully and invest wisely in what you intend shall serve you for a good long period of time.

And if you are putting a good deal of your money into a bond, or an insurance policy, or a savings bank, you are vitally concerned about the safety of the company behind it.

It used to seem strange to me that banks and insurance companies always put the date of their founding on their letterheads and advertising. Why should it mean anything that the firm had been in existence since "way back when?" But we found out during the time when bank mortality was high, that a record of weathering the storms for many years does mean something. It doesn't mean that the bank can't go smash, but if it has gone through the bad spots for 50

years and is still functioning, that does indicate wisdom and strength.

It is the same with a union. Perhaps it does not mean anything to you when you first hear it, that the Brotherhood of which you are now a part, has been in active existence since 1891. But if you could unfold the history back to that date, and see the bad spots, big and little; the difficult situations that have been met—the struggle for every gain—yes, and the losses, sometimes—you would know at least that a volume of experience had been collected that would help the Brotherhood meet future problems with confidence.

The ability of a union to keep alive means a lot to the dues-paying member. If your union piles itself up on the rocks, your investment in union conditions goes with it. The Brotherhood has a solid background, not only in the International Office which comprises people of unusual ability selected from the ranks, but in the great body of its membership. There are many local union members who have been loyal to the Brotherhood through their whole working life. Look over the In Memoriam page, where locals honor their members who have died. You will see in this issue the names of men who have been in good standing since 1915, 1923, 1920, 1925, 1918, 1924, to mention a few dates; and one member, Harry E. Laughlin, of L. U. No. 332, who held his card since 1902. These men held onto their membership through some mighty difficult times because they knew it was a good investment.

But it is not enough for a union to have the ability to hang on through the storms. It must also have the ability to progress. And there is no industry where this is more necessary than the electrical industry. The brick walls of a building built 10, 20, or 50 years ago are not very different than those of a house built this year. The bricks are the same, and the method of laying them is the same. But the electrical installation of a house built even 10 years ago is now out of date. An industry which is—in all its branches—in a process of rapid and constant change demands from its workers the ability to progress with it.

That is why so many of our locals have to maintain night classes and schools for their members. Right now there are many members learning air conditioning and Neon sign making, to keep up with the requirements of the trade. A local in the far West recently took in a number of non-union electricians. Although these men had been working at the trade, the examining board found it could not give them the status of journeymen until

they had been brought up to date in their craft education, which they had missed by not being union members.

Possibly it is because the progress of the electrical industry keeps us on our toes and we have to keep up with it or perish, but it is indisputably true that the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made its leadership felt, not only in the policies of the International, but in city and state bodies where you will find our locals have influence out of all proportion to their size.

Now you as a member, want to make your investment worth as much as possible. Remember, this is a mutual undertaking and its success is in proportion to the sum of the constructive efforts of all concerned. The active members are the ones who roll up the sum of success, and the more active members there are, the more gains will be achieved. But by active we don't mean running around vociferously with a chip on your shoulder.

First, you have a perfectly natural interest to learn something about the union you have joined. Your book of instruction is the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*. Every part of it is significant. Some of our readers tell us they read it from cover to cover each month. Nowhere else can you get the information about your union that the *JOURNAL* contains. If you would like to go back year by year into its history, it is in the bound copies, which you can order from the International Office.

Then—to be an active member, the first essential is to attend meetings. You'll see what is going on, get to know people, and understand the workings of the local. You will notice that there is a small group of people who seem to take all the important posts. And there are a lot who attend once in awhile, and either criticize or just sit around and do nothing. Every local, in fact most organizations are like this. The people who are willing to work are given all the work they can handle, and as they demonstrate their ability they get the important jobs whether they want them or not. Many an officer is "drafted" against his wishes because no one else appears capable of doing the work. So if you want to take an active part in your local, just let it be known that you are willing to work and carry out the first small committee assignments that are given you as though they were the most important jobs in the world.

It takes a long time to build a union, or a local, but if it is built and administered rightly, it will endure. And that is what you want of your investment—

(Continued on page 467)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

September 14 has come and gone. Although our candidate lost, we still feel that we were victorious, considering our candidate polled 23,000 votes and our Electrical Workers' Civic Association has won the admiration of civic organizations in the city and county for the untiring efforts our members put forth in the campaign. When one takes into consideration the short time our organization has been in existence, I think we did fine. If our men and women continue to interest themselves in our organization, we feel sure our future undertakings will prove successful. Of course, it is necessary that all our members take an interest in our activities and in that way overcome the obstacles which may block our way. There are a few who have failed us, but I am sure they will endeavor to be with us in the future.

The Electrical Workers' Civic Association wishes to take this means of thanking their members and friends for the interest shown and co-operation given in the past election.

Another feat the auxiliary has been able to accomplish was to get our members and their families union conscious. There are a number of stores and restaurants which our members are not patronizing, due to same being non-union and carrying merchandise without the union label. We are sure if all members and their families would continue to act likewise, our conditions would be considerably better, and there would be a greater demand for union men and women. In fact, our members have been selling the idea to others who do not belong to our auxiliary, and can truthfully say that headway is being made in this particular field.

At the county fair held last month the Union Buyers' League, to which the electrical workers' wives, mothers, sisters and daughters belong, had a booth and according to information obtained there were 21,000 people visited that particular booth who signed their names in the league's book and some were interested enough to ask for pamphlets letting them know just the stores that were carrying union made products. This shows how the union label is being brought to the attention of the people, getting them to ask for union made products.

We had quite a labor parade in Pittsburgh. The I. B. E. W. Local No. 5 was represented by a lovely float.

At our last meeting we were entertained by a showing of moving pictures depicting a story of Grasslands. Mr. Gilmore, who showed these pictures, happens to be interested in photography, which he plays around with when his electrical duties are over. It is certainly nice of Mr. Gilmore to be so accommodating.

Mrs. Hillgrove: We are glad that you can find time from your household duties to attend our Civic Association.

Mrs. Gilmore: Hope you have gotten over that bad cold of yours.

Mrs. E. Stiehler: We admire your courage in attending our meeting with sickness in the home.

Mrs. George Christy: We wish you would sprout a pair of wings so you won't fall so hard next time. Please!

Miss Slomer: We don't understand how a nice looking young girl like you can remain single so long.

Mrs. Herbert Penn: We extend our sincere regrets from our association to you and hope that your recovery will be speedy.

Mrs. B. F. Kennedy: We wonder why you are absent so often from our socials. Please come and enjoy yourself.

Mrs. N. J. Grady: Boy, oh, boy; are we glad that you are now attending our socials? We hope you enjoy them.

Mrs. Towne: We may feel bad after the primaries, but watch our smoke for November.

Mrs. Walter Wynn: We know the district was very large, but you did a good job, anyhow.

Mrs. R. Segui: Come around and enjoy our socials. We meet at K. of P. Hall, North Avenue.

Mrs. J. F. Swagger: Congratulations on the progress of your niece, Miss Atkinson, the youngest violin player in the Pittsburgh

Symphony Orchestra. Girls, watch this prodigy make good.

Mrs. E. J. Welty: We hope your recovery will be speedy and that we will see you again at our socials.

Mrs. Rosenzweig: We did the best we knew how in this battle. We will do better the next time.

Mrs. E. Graham: We are glad that the gasoline buggy was recovered. You never know how bad you need it until it's gone.

Mrs. W. Barthel: We hope your husband makes a quick recovery. If there are any members in the neighborhood of the Homeopathic Hospital, drop in and pay the patient a visit.

Mrs. William Rappe: Why so much time

(Continued on page 466)



—Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Quick and Appetizing—The Mixed Grill

By SALLY LUNN

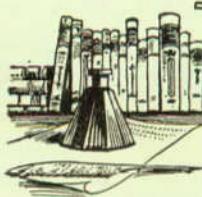
For a quick but very satisfactory dinner, try the mixed grill of meat, vegetables and fruit. This may be arranged on a perforated grill sheet as shown in the picture, or on a "sizzling steak" platter of heavy metal with a well and tree pattern that drains off the juices into a deep hollow, to be served as gravy. Any tender, "broilable" cut of meat may be used, surrounded with the most interesting accompaniments you can devise, and the whole array slid under the intense heat of your broiler flame.

You can use cold left-over sweet or white potatoes, the latter cut as for French frying and broiled till brown—the sweet potatoes spread with butter and sprinkled with brown sugar. Raw tomatoes cut in half do well under the broiler; they may be sprinkled when nearly done with buttered crumbs or grated cheese. Best fruits for the grill platter are bananas, apricots, prunes, pineapple,

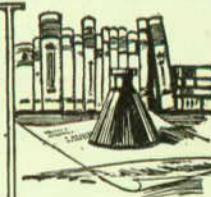
canned peaches. Pineapple combines particularly well.

In the illustration a tender slice of ham is surrounded by sugared sweet potato slices and sliced tomatoes covered with pineapple slices, each centered with a maraschino cherry. Instead of the cherry you might use a cooked prune or apricot.

Here is another combination I like very much: Boiled Irish potatoes cut as for French fried; lamb chops, sliced lamb kidneys; sliced pineapple sugared just slightly; sliced tomatoes dipped in seasoned flour. The kidney slices should stand in hot water for a few minutes before being arranged on the grill. Over the kidneys lay strips of bacon; remove these as soon as they are crisp. Squeeze a little lemon juice over the kidneys just before serving. With this grilled platter I serve a mixed raw vegetable salad, hot rolls, and the meal is complete.



CORRESPONDENCE

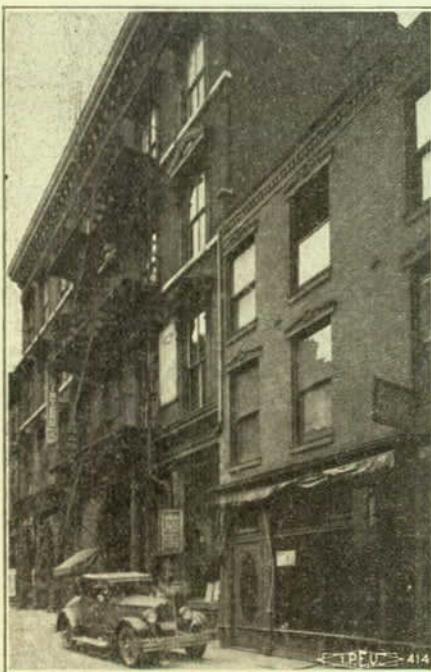


L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Local No. B-1 is very proud of their NEON-outlined hall shown in the accompanying pictures.

The laurels go to John Herzog, student in our Neon tube school. John made a rough sketch of the building, sitting on the curb opposite the hall. Counting bricks upward,



The old building on Olive St., first meeting place of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis

downward, and sideways, then measuring those imaginary bricks from the sidewalk level, laid out his plan. Scaling these measurements to an architectural drawing, he completed the work in two weeks.

Without any previous knowledge of the electrical business, or any of its branches, this young man became a student of our school two months ago and the results of his efforts show that he will be a credit to the Neon sign business.

Labels on St. Louis Made Fixtures

All locals are warned to watch for labels on St. Louis-made fixtures as the fixture situation is not settled in our town.

Switchboard Manufacturers

Local No. B-1 is proud to announce that the Frank Adam, and Wurdack Switchboard Manufacturers are 100 per cent union. They are the largest manufacturers of every part of their switchboards in the United States.

Heard on the Job

Russell Zoellner, man about town, and steward on the new St. Louis post office for E. O. Dorsh Electric Co., has cooked up a good one on himself. Although a man about 40 he looks like a miner. With a

READ

- Labor men come to Denver, by L. U. No. 68.
- Skill in electrical trade, by L. U. No. 409.
- Victory in Albuquerque, by L. U. No. 611.
- Advance in Georgia, by L. U. No. 511.
- Oregon goes over the top, by L. U. No. 659.
- A strong manufacturing local, by L. U. No. B-1061.
- Regional local has success in Illinois, by L. U. No. 702.
- Another Pittsburgh manufactory signs up, by L. U. No. B-1103.
- Joy in Florida, by L. U. No. 308.
- Big progress in La Crosse, by L. U. No. 749.
- San Diego makes record, by L. U. No. B-465.
- New local reports, by L. U. No. 767.
- Advice to new members, by L. U. No. 1141.
- Los Angeles accomplishes a miracle, by L. U. No. B-83.
- Everywhere the union is making progress in organization and standards of life and work.

government has taken care of many of the members during the hard times, so let's not forget them when times are better.

We of Local No. 7 thank Brother Slattery of Local No. 103 for the nice writeup in regards to our business manager, Brother Caferry, for he sure deserves all the credit due. He is working hard to bring the state branch of A. F. of L. to full strength and I can say that our state branch is as strong as any in the country. The co-operation of all the locals would be a great help to the officers of the state branch.

Local No. 7 is still in the era of New Store Fronts and the more the merrier, for the longer they keep on installing new store fronts the longer the members will keep on working.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As the vacation is over and we are back in the harness again, will try to give the readers of the JOURNAL a brief story as to the conditions in and around our fair city.

First of all I want to make a few comments on our wonderful Labor Day parade, and not that L. U. No. 18 made it wonderful either. Of 169 different local unions participating, with a combined membership of over 100,000, and an estimated 60,000 in the parade (and right here, Brothers, is what gives me a headache), L. U. No. 18, the pride and joy of my heart, turns out with a measly handful. Of the some 1,200 members that we boast of, less than 100 thought enough of Labor Day to march in the general Labor Day parade. And right here let me state that the officers of L. U. No. 18 are very lax as regards unionism on Labor Day.

Out of our full complement of officers, these few whom I must name, were the only ones who saw fit to help celebrate in a general way the only day set aside for that purpose. They were, that ever-faithful L. P. Morman, financial secretary; the business manager, G. A. Evans, and his assistant, Brother Tex Bingham; our treasurer, Brother Saunders. One of our committeemen to the Labor Day celebration did his duty and we of L. U. No. 18 should certainly feel proud of him. I refer to Brother Atwater. Our two sister locals did quite well, especially L. U. No. 83. They had a very nice turnout. L. U. No. 40 wasn't to be sneezed at, either. I take off my hat to both of them. Our president was kept away from the parade by sickness in the family, which is excusable; the other officers at our meeting of September 9 had no comment.

Labor Day split my vacation right in the middle; we were down in old Mexico, 859 miles from home, in a strange land and among strange but very interesting people. They were very courteous and showed us every consideration. Before going down in that country I had it pictured in my mind as a desert, similar to what we see not far from home. Imagine my surprise to see large rivers, and many small streams with plenty of nice clear water in them. It's truly a hunter's paradise.

One of the rivers I will not soon forget is the Santa Margurita. We were fording it (there are no bridges on the route we took).

It was 150 feet wide. We got just about to the middle of the stream and the quicksand gave us no traction for our car. By the time we got help our car was down until all we could see of it was the top. The water was over the radiator. Just imagine our feeling if you can. It looked like we were doomed to walk 850 miles. Two teams of horses and 10 men, and about two hours of real hard work got us out of that spot, and after getting out we really had to make some fast time to get home in time to get in that parade I have spoken of. And don't forget it cost me plenty of pesos\$\$ to get that car out of that river. It was a wonderful experience, the kind one never forgets.

One of the things I must not forget to mention is that new Southern California Edison transmission line being constructed between Los Angeles and Boulder Dam. Our business manager, Brother George A. Evans, is to be congratulated for the splendid way in which he handled the negotiations for L. U. No. 18. This is a strictly closed shop job. Every man who goes out on the job, whether he is a laborer or mechanic, has to go out through L. U. No. 18. The wage is \$6 for helpers, \$9 for linemen and \$10 for the gang foremen. At this time I can't say what the truck and tractor drivers are getting. Needless to say every man who goes out on that work surely has a paid-up card. There are no if's and and's about it. This is, to my knowledge, the first and only transmission line in southern California ever constructed in its entirety by organized labor. To some of the old timers, this may sound like fiction, but it is really fact.

We are told that the Bureau of Power and Light (city) will not start their second transmission line to Boulder Dam until after the first of the year. The cause of the delay is unknown to us at this writing.

Our State Federation of Labor convention, which was held in our sister city, Long Beach, Calif., the week of September 13, is one that will not soon be forgotten. Several locals from the northern part of the state sent delegates who were very pro-C. I. O. Well, it didn't take very long to separate the wheat from the chaff, as this was a strictly A. F. of L. meeting. The C. I. O. delegates found themselves without credentials. But we will let our sister, L. U. No. 711, report on the things that were done. However, we did meet several old time acquaintances from all sections of the state. Some of them we had not met in years.

In conclusion, I want to congratulate our Editor on the September issue of the JOURNAL. It's one of the best of the year.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The boys felt it was about time for a blow-out, love feast, or crab feast. The result was a really enjoyable celebration that was well attended not only by the local boys but by officers from Local No. 26, the Wilmington local and Philadelphia local. Affairs of this type are a great means of displaying that real fraternal spirit between members of the home local and especially with members of sister locals.

The high lights of the occasion were the events that consisted of Parks grabbing off a pig that was too lazy to run (we think this was all fixed); one of the boys misjudging a tree for something else and attempting to fell it by a flying tackle. Result, one went down and it wasn't the tree.

The tug-o-war was a great display of brute strength but Stickler will nurse a finger a long time after that part of the affair is forgotten. Jim is always in the middle. If it isn't rabbit fur or fever it is something else.

The eats were plentiful and beer flowed freely. Crabs, crab soup, and chicken with all the usual trimmings were in great profusion.

Slim Mannel attempted to grab off the honors but went away lighter and wiser. Brother Carl Scholtz, our popular B. M., was presented with a new watch from the boys as a token of the high place he occupies in their affection. All in all the affair was a great success and went off without a hitch.

We're a little late with this news but it's worth telling. Slim Mannel and Howard Medicus built themselves a monumental career in the capital city. Howard is an authority on sun downing if you know what that means.

Brother Hardy of 26 likes 'em young and beautiful, and who can blame him? That's the inherent weakness of the average wire jerker.

Jim O'Malley says he knew Bachie of 211 way back when.

We wish to hear from Mike Bambino of 98. We understand the boy took us too literally and too seriously. We took a crack at Mike the same as we ordinarily do when we get a chance for a little fun and Mike took offense. If it will ease your feelings and restore us in your good graces, we'll apologize.

Yes, a scribe's job is no bed of roses.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 32, LIMA, OHIO

Editor:

To all locals: Recently we have had many inquiries concerning the Artkraft sign Company, of Lima, Ohio. We want to take this opportunity to advise all our Brother members, throughout the country, that the Artkraft is very satisfactorily union, the electricians, tube benders, sheet metal workers, painters and sketch artists all being 100 per cent A. F. of L. members. The crafts in the shop were organized and all agreements were made and signed with the Artkraft last April.

However, the Neon Products Sign Company, of Lima, Ohio, is very unfair to our organization. We have been doing everything

in our power to bring them into line. From all past and present indications this is going to be one tough job, so we of Local No. 32 appeal to all locals everywhere to take whatever action they see fit to help us.

Brothers Leo Jones and Steve Carey have their plume feathers spread wide and are certainly struttin' their stuff since they are the proud fathers of a girl and boy baby. I suppose Steve is already explaining the intricacies of a panel board to his son, while Leo, being our recording secretary, solemnly swears, between his many grunts and groans over the past meeting minutes, that his daughter will never be a secretary when she grows up.

Our charter has been draped in memory of Lineman Brother Mitchell, of Conway, Ohio, who was killed while riding his motorcycle.

The Lima Locomotive Works of this city, held a secret ballot among their employees for unionization of their plant, and believe you me, the election was two-to-one for the A. F. of L. Nice going, eh what? Stop, look, listen, C. I. O.! That big, bad locomotive will run over you if you don't watch out.

Now that 32 has a—shall I call myself press secretary, anyway now that I am it you will probably have to donate toward an aspirin fund for the Editor of this magazine after my monthly writing spasm.

C. E. POWERS.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Hello, everyone! Local Union No. 48 breaks into print again, and thanks for those letters regarding your organization of radio. Glad to have heard from you and will welcome further communications.

The electrical workers of Local No. 48 in trying to bring benefits to other working people, have sponsored organization work of radio servicemen, radio operators and telegraph employees into Class B groups, each division functioning as a separate unit. More organization is being arranged for in other related electrical fields, also the line-up



A demonstration of skill. L. U. No. B-1's meeting hall as outlined in Neon lights by Brother John Herzog, student in the local's Neon school

of motor shops and several miscellaneous plants has been completed.

Work among the radio service shops is progressing very satisfactorily with new members and shops being regularly brought in and co-operating. Many men have received wage and hour adjustments. Examinations for journeymen are being completed, also a system of apprenticeship under control of the state apprenticeship commission is being asked for which will require of every shop which wants an apprentice a maintenance of equipment and conditions to give proper apprentice training. Apprentices may be shifted to different jobs to provide every variety of work and a detailed record is kept of all his services. Wages are determined by rating an apprentice in percentage of past experience, allowing him a pay rate of his percentage rating of a journeyman's wage. His wage scale thus is not set by years but by what he has accomplished. Adjustments of his percentage are made frequently. Included in this apprentice arrangement are plans for a schooling system which we hope to have controlled by the vocational department of the Portland school board. A small campaign is now rolling along trying to eliminate basement workers who are cutting into business of the legitimate shop. All our members are spotting these fellows and bringing them in as members or turning their names and addresses in. Wholesale jobbers are co-operating in refusing wholesale privileges to individuals who resell equipment purchased there.

Union shop labels are displayed in numerous shops. Delegates attend Central Labor Council and the group is becoming union-minded very rapidly. We hope our employers and owners stabilize their side of the board and we are out to make radio service a real business, not a hole-in-the-wall or a place where poor trade practices are practiced.

The Postal Telegraph Company has signed an agreement and many benefits go to the group of workers who have given their all in this effort to better conditions which were decidedly unsatisfactory. Remember, if you are wiring us, be positive it goes "Postal" and if you want to see a bunch of real go-getters, go up and see 'em at their meeting.

Radio operators of KGW-KEW now are members of the I. B. E. W. and have a scale of \$1.03 an hour—40 hours per week—and have also assured themselves of present working conditions being maintained. Other broadcast stations will be signed up before this is in print.

This could be quite a story if all details were in, but we'll save some for next time and so good luck to all the rest of you I. B. E. W. members.

J. H. LAKE,
J. A. ERWIN.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Due to the fact that things in general have been much as usual for several months past, news items from this sector have been "off the record"; notably so.

However, many notables in American labor circles are, at this writing, arriving daily in Denver for the forthcoming A. F. of L. convention, and news of great importance that should interest all wage earners, organized or unorganized, will, through various channels, be relayed to the public; one of our international officers being a member of the executive council of the A. F. of L. adds importance and interest to the convention proceedings in our midst.

Warning!

October 1, 1937.

Editor:

All members are warned not to come into this jurisdiction seeking employment without first consulting with the business manager. We ask all members to carefully observe—and ask any financial secretary to report—in accordance with Sections 5 and 6 of Article XXVI of the Constitution.

There is no work in the jurisdiction at this time that will warrant anyone spending railroad fare, and if and when there is need for men, we shall communicate with our sister locals. Members are advised to keep in touch with their own financial secretary or business manager, as he will be advised if there is any opportunity for employment.

CLARENCE GRIMM,
Secretary,
L. U. No. 349, Miami, Fla.

Among those present at our local meeting of September 27, were International President Tracy, International Secretary Bugnizet, business representatives from Cleveland, Chicago and elsewhere. Vice President Bell, of this district, presided as honorary chairman for the occasion. President Tracy gave a very interesting talk relative to recent activities of our Brotherhood, resulting in improved working conditions and the organizing of groups in various branches of our trade. President Tracy stressed the machinations of the C. I. O., who, in their desire to "get rich quick," in numerical strength and desirous apparently also for political power, are invading fields of our industry wherein organization work upon the part of the I. B. was making satisfactory strides or effective and harmonious agreements had already been established.

Difference of opinion is a natural characteristic. In the writer's opinion, if these differences possess basic value they tend to construct and stabilize growth. Mass organization and mob psychology possess so many attributes of a like nature and have so frequently proven themselves valueless as a solution for economic ills that faith in the standardized principles of the A. F. of L. will become more firmly established than ever before and that in the not far distant future.

Secretary Bugnizet spoke in detail concerning the insurance and pension features of our Brotherhood. One circumstance in particular, one uppermost in the minds of anyone subscribing toward a benefit plan, that of security, was brought to the attention of all present in a firm and convincing manner by these facts: During the dull years of the more recent past, when the average electrical mechanic's earning ability fell to a fraction of normal and various associations curtailed benefits lest they become insolvent, our International Office met every death claim within 24 hours of proof; neither was there a reduction or delay attached to pensions.

Secretary Bugnizet aptly stated meeting these obligations was neither luck nor child's play. Just as aptly he could have added, it necessitated plenty of forethought in select-

ing investments of unquestioned security for Brotherhood funds from the very moment the insurance and pension features became a part of our I. B.

A circumstance very manifest to all is this, the actual value of anything is based upon comparative values; that applies to security established or services rendered as readily as to commodities.

It would appear that judgment bearing a label of good value has been attached to the administration of the insurance and pension funds.

Following short speeches by several delegates, Vice President Bell closed the meeting whereupon all present indulged in a variety of refreshments that likewise bespoke good judgment upon the part of our entertainment committee.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH. **Editor:**

The longer I stay on this writing job the more I have to write about and the less I have to say it with, until I am forced to make application to a night school course in order to get these ideas and words to phase out or else go nuts. I suppose a lot of my pals think I am that way already, but, then, what can one expect of a bunch of linemen and etc.? They cannot appreciate art for art's sake if they tried, at least my art.

I really intended to write Gracie Allen for one of her famous Labor Day poems for this letter, but I had so much else to do that I didn't get the letter off, so will have to fill in myself with plain news.

Labor went down the line in the biggest and best Labor Day parade yet. Local No. 77 did themselves proud with floats representing the I. B. E. W. and the two power utilities and the radio groups. It was somewhat disconcerting to a lot of us that have stood for optional parade duty to find a warm turnout of members after the work the parade committee had done to get results. However, next year, I for one, hope to see four times the number turn out that turned out this year.

Which brings us to this Wagner Labor Bill and its various boards of control that labor looks upon as being so wonderful. To me it seems to be taking on the shape of a little stepping stone for a back door entrance into federal control or incorporation of all unions unless we watch our legislation.

Consider the right-about-face of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the past attitude of Big Business, and this internal strife among labor itself and see the increasing amount of subtle propaganda in the daily press and periodicals advocating controlling legislation for labor unions! This seemingly planned campaign has no doubt set a lot of the public thinking about such things, and a few jurisdictional troubles with a few wildcat strikes that affect the public in general will assist these plans materially, and then from there we go —?

But enough of this heavy drama. Business Manager George Mulkey reports from his trip to Southern California, where he attended a convention of California Electrical Workers presided over by that able genius, Vice President Scott Milne, that things were going along in high speed down there with a big increase in memberships and some nice increases in wages for frosting.

Mulkey gives the boys in California credit for putting on the best convention he has ever attended and I guess the boys should

go places when they get to the State Convention of Labor if they keep up with their co-operation as per Long Beach. I'm sorry to hear that Speed, of Local No. 40, was put to such expense trying to keep up with us in office equipment, but that is just the way with things when one resides in such places as Hollywood. Now all we need is some of those lighting fixtures that were installed and we will be on the par with Local No. 40 for class, or what have you, again. I guess I'd better pass a word of thanks to you fellows down south for the compliment you sent up by Mulkey on my letters, so I'll remember not to say anything bad about you for that and will try to give you the lowdown on things up here.

Our assistant business manager, H. F. Mulaney, reports the signing of a new and better agreement for all radio men working for the radio dealers in Seattle and Tacoma, and a lot of progress is being made in other lines of communication groups. He also says that the new Radio and Electrical Union News is meeting with a lot of compliments and the boys are going for it strong.

Tomorrow I take in the annual Western Washington Fair at Puyallup and as I will not have this letter to write after the fair I can do a real job enjoying myself for the day. Some of the Brothers who have a vacation along about this time of the year should attempt to make this affair, if they want a full day of enjoyment for a minimum cost and see a lot of the state at the same time without traveling, because it's all here at the fair grounds.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. B-83 has a joke that seems destined to go down in history.

It seems that an applicant from the residential wiring field called the office for information about something or other, and Anne Christiansen, our office gal, answered the phone. In the course of conversation, during which there seemed to be some difficulty, she asked: "Are you a journeyman?" then burst out laughing. When she had calmed down sufficiently to tell us what happened we found that the answer she got was: "Naw, aye bane Swede."

Putting through something around a thousand men from a field heretofore untouched by any organization whatsoever has given us a lot more laughs, and, we might as well admit, many more headaches. We find that many individuals posing as journeyman wiremen don't know enough to make a good third year helper, and when it comes to making out applications and insurance papers, well, let's draw the curtain of charity over that scene. On the other hand, we run across some fellows who are almost geniuses and who have delved deeply into certain allied fields while they worked at the trade. Anyhow, it's quite an experience, both for the men and for the organization.

We initiated more than 285 residential wiremen Monday evening, September 13. At the time the American Federation of Labor state convention was being held in Long Beach, 20 miles away, and business agents from other parts of the state, J. Scott Milne, International Vice President for the ninth district; Amos Feeley and W. A. Kelly, International Representatives, and other well-known labor leaders, were present, and each gave the new men a short talk, stressing especially the need for education and advising the neophytes to be on the alert for new developments, and instead of fighting them, to be prepared and meet them. Brother Feeley, in particular, stressed the necessity for study of the Neon tube, which

WELCOME, NEW SCRIBES!

With so many new locals being formed, and others appointing new press secretaries, we feel that it is time we stepped forward to greet you. It's our job to see that your letters get into print in the best possible form. We don't insist you use a typewriter; we can get along just fine with a neat handwritten letter. But there are a few things you can do that will help us greatly to make everything correct. (And if a few of the old scribes will take heed, we'll like that, too!)

Put your local union number and city at the head of your letter.

Leave space between lines for editing. (Double space if you use typewriter.)

If you write by hand, please print out all proper names, particularly names of persons.

Sign your full name. If you wish to use initials, a nickname or pseudonym as a signature, that's all right; but your full name should also be there in parenthesis so that we know who you are.

We'll surely appreciate your help.

Cordially yours,

EDITH, THE PROOFREADER,

and

DORIS, THE COPYREADER.

he predicted will assume a much greater importance in the next few years.

Los Angeles is now practically a closed shop town as far as the inside wiring field is concerned.

The bungalow or residential wiring field has been a sore spot for years, with wages comparing with the worst in the country. Hundreds of these men have been getting from three to five dollars per day, working long hours, doing sloppy work, and in general leading a miserable existence.

Apprentices must attend school one night per week during the school year until they have the necessary knowledge and experience to pass the journeyman's examination. This means some four years for most of the newer men.

Until a short time ago, anybody could come into Los Angeles and go to work in the residential wiring field. Now, you just simply can't get in unless you have an I. B. E. W. card.

In other words, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Local No. B-83 in particular, are on the job.

I wish at this point to stress the fact that Los Angeles has more wiremen than can be kept active. At the present moment our day room is overflowing. The prospect for work in this section this fall and winter isn't any too rosy a picture. In the past we have always leaned over backwards to accommodate traveling Brothers, that is, the ones who had the courtesy to present their traveler upon arrival.

Our Los Angeles is now organized, and I mean tight. So as a final warning, if you do travel you had better come up and see our executive board.

In closing I wish to comment on the Labor Day parade. The turnout was just fair, I know, but it was a real spectacle. I had the pleasure of meeting the scribe of Local No. 18 and our feud was settled amicably. Brother Horne, it was a pleasure.

The official cameraman, Brother Lackey, has several reels of good film. I'm sure he would be glad to show them to anyone. They include everything from hula dancers to his Honor the Mayor. He did get some fine shots of our Local Nos. 18, 40, and 83, en route, and what a route! Next year I hope we are ahead of the horses.

LEO BALTAZOR.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

"Man's Inhumanity to Man" vs. "The Golden Rule and Harmonious Accord."

The old slogan, "Labor is worthy of its hire," must prevail. Class status and collective representation is the solution for ailing industry and unrest. It affords opportunity to compose and amicably adjust differences; to promote good will and develop understanding—in line with the Golden Rule.

Wisdom and the spirit of fair dealing must ensue, availing efficient and economic public benefit. Man cannot live on bread alone; neither can industry or any other endeavor prosper without public sentiment, which is the moral embodiment of a free people; although we should be mindful of the frailty of individual effort. "In union there is strength."

The philosophy of occupational representative industry should be exemplified in the scope of the radius essentials of capital and labor in the promulgation of collective security. The interest of capital and labor is identical and should harmonize. Strikes and lockouts have much in common with crime. They are both futile and don't pay. Like all civic conflicts they should be avoided when possible. The sound, recognized basic appeal of judgment, embodied in the three cardinal principles: mediation, conciliation and arbitration, should be utilized and applied to all disputable deadlocks. Strike only as a last resort.

Honor, civic responsibility and respect for the rights of others are mutual elevating obligations and essentials of a free and contented people.

I favor efficient, economic and righteous social security legislation, within the Constitution. But there are limits to everything and our sacred rights come first and must be preserved at all hazards.

The minimum wage and maximum hours bill before the last session of Congress held no cure for industrial unrest. Because in such enactment one side or the other is always suspicious of political conniving, of stacked cards against them or some manner of favoritism. In all cases some side must lose or both break even. Volunteer activity is wholesome in any contingency and the result, regardless, has a better effect; creates and helps to develop fair, conscious reason-

ing, good sportsmen, wiser participants and satisfaction.

Labor has made great strides in volunteer organization against great odds in the hard-pressed and trying days of yesteryear. Union labor is the original sponsor of the minimum wage and maximum hours and the ideals of social security and patriotic staunchness which have stood the test of time and are not found wanting.

We must avoid personal government and dictatorship. Our liberties are sacred, therefore we must stand our ground and be on the alert and not allow ourselves or unions to be regimented by urgent false prophets.

Legislation of this character without due consideration is dangerous because it tampers with the fundamentals of government and might furnish the means of corralling capital and labor or both of them into oblivion. Who knows but that the tribunal set up in such legislative statutes will be more tyrannical in effect than the most arbitrary and unscrupulous employer?

Where there is no right of appeal, our standing in court and our constitutional inheritance can be snuffed out by a creature or board of them that might become greater than the creator. We must be free from slavish subjection and labor regimentation. The vesting of power in any one group at all is dangerous. By all means we must safeguard our democracy and representative form of government.

The rule of the people must prevail. We must not be subservient for personal aggrandizement, industrial or political culprits, deceptionists and job baiters; that's how Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini and the rest of them got their start. If a tyrant is in command, what's the difference in a name? Watch out!

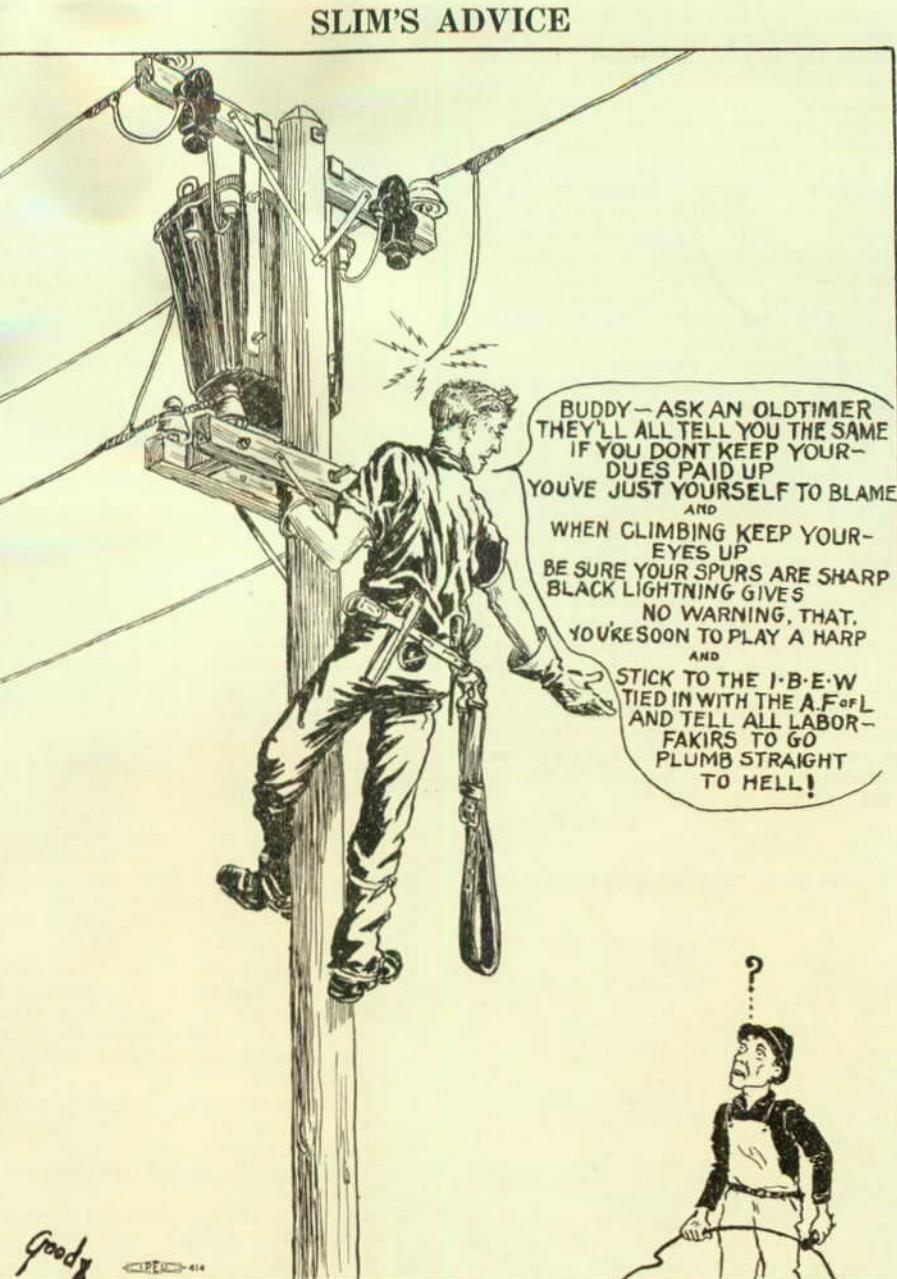
Another Labor Day—September 6, 1937—is rolling toward us. Before it was legally established it was a great issue and a clamorous sentiment for it prevailed. However, it seems to some extent that we fail to appreciate the real significance of its purpose, show our accord or make the best of it. The workers on Labor Day of yesteryear, like the Irish on St. Patrick's Day, rain or shine, snow or hail, would be out in the parade or on the sidelines applauding the features as they passed by.

Local business and working conditions have seen no apparent improvement over a month ago. However, there are always prospects for better times, as the old adage goes, "Behind every cloud there is a silver lining," and in a little while I expect that business will be moving fast and everybody working, prosperous and happy.

Our local incumbents in office are as follows: President, Charles Ransom; vice president, James Johnson; recording secretary, A. J. Fischer; financial secretary, B. S. MacMillan; foreman, "Jigs" Davis; treasurer, George Gebhart; the latter is also city electrical inspector and a good one.

The Building Trades Council of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity has officers for the same period as follows: President, Edward Finney, a carpenter; vice president, Frank Hummell, a painter; recording secretary, C. J. Cavanaugh, an electrician; treasurer, Jean Burke, an electrician. Joseph Malley is also one of the delegates and the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton building trades are very closely allied.

We are trying to coax and induce some of the very able boys to volunteer for the assignment as local scribe to the official JOURNAL, which is a valuable periodical, with widespread influence for the Brotherhood and a great asset for the union cause and public advancement. But to date we have no response for the quill and type-



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y.

writer. Nevertheless, the assignment is still open and free to all gladiators.

Our Local No. 163 has arranged to hold a clambake and all day festival, September 11 next, up on the mountain along the Hazleton Road, and all electrical workers and businessmen of the trade are invited to attend. Games and athletic sports will be indulged in, including song and story telling. Speakers of prominence will be on hand to share in the gladiation of both sides of the electrical industry. They will all show their wares and boost for electrical expansion, and the Brotherhood in particular. A good time and full day of recreation is assured for all. The happenings and mishaps will be fully accounted for in the next issue.

I am inserting a newspaper clipping of the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, under date of August 27, 1937, partially accounting for a trip to Canada to attend the Toronto Good Will Exposition in the behest of advertising and boosting for the increased sale of anthracite coal, the most economical and unfailing fuel and the chief industry of this locality. Burn anthracite coal!

Willard F. Barber is slowly recovering from an internal affliction at the home of his nephew-in-law, Jack Beroff, a good union machinist, at Elizabeth, N. J. Both Jack and his wife are Good Samaritans and I wish them all good luck and happiness and a speedy and full recovery for my old-time lineman friend, Willard Barber. Brother Barber merits plenty. In fact, there is nothing too good for him. Jack Mosley, Willard Barber and myself will be together for a visit again shortly after Labor Day.

George Danald is a resident of Plainfield, N. J.; George Reiss at Jersey City; George Morgan at Philadelphia, Pa.; Bill Mahler at Washington, D. C., and Jack Parks is toiling at Baltimore, Md. Best personal and local wishes to all.

In my last letter there was a printer's typographical error in the name of my old friend, Jack Jones, who is an electrician in the roundhouse of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in Jersey City.

There is no effort locally or otherwise to organize the linemen and public utility and railroad electrical workers. The charter

originally and at present is a mixed local, but at the present is composed of inside men and it seems their only concern is on their own behalf—naturally.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Another month has just passed us by and many things can come along in such a short space of time. We have just completed another Atlantic City beauty pageant and a little Miss from north Jersey won and after being awarded Miss America beat it right for home; didn't give the boys a chance to see her. The beauties were real good, but I am not much of a judge of beauty. My guess is if some of the girls who looked on the parade were entered the outcome would have been different. That's my idea of it. The string bands from the Philadelphia area were on hand and gave the parade the color of the day. They surely can give you plenty of good music and if they hadn't been there the parade would have been below par like some of the beauty. I still like the string bands, each and everyone was good.

We had Brother Cristiano here from the I. O. to put us on the road of harmony, and he really handled the meeting quite well and made a host of friends in this local and will always be welcomed back as a guest or on business, and our Brothers of north Jersey should be proud of their Brother, as he is tops.

L. U. No. 210 has completed their soft ball with a successful season. The Pitman Electric Co., made up of men from this local, has gone right ahead. This team boasts of quite a few soft ball artists. On September 23 they were playing Owens-Illinois, a strong team in the industrial league. The game had advanced to the eighth inning and Brother Bickley Fuller had just completed a circuit blow and was talking to Brother Al Lawrence about the opposing pitcher putting the first ball over the center of the plate and hoped his teammate would cut at the first ball, when he suddenly fell backwards. A doctor was summoned and upon his arrival he diagnosed his death from acute indigestion. The passing of Brother Fuller was quite a blow to his friends and base ball mates.

Well, gang, we have a fellow in our local named Cassell, and what an ear merchant! He sent his buddy, "Hot-wire" Jones, to see the doctor about his ears. Won't let you up till you're bleeding. Now you know he swings to his heart's content. If any local has a remedy, pass it along; we will give it a try.

My thanks to Bachie, of L. U. No. 211, for his compliment on your scribe's ability on cable splicing. Can't help it if a fellow is really good at his trade, can he?

SESS.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The writing of this article was withheld until the last minute, as I thought I would be able to give you the name of our new recording secretary. The one we had for more than 11 years found it necessary to resign as he is going to try to spend his winter at Perrysburg, Ohio, a beautiful little city on the bank of the historic Maumee River across from Maumee, Ohio, where Ma Bell used to boast of being able to shake any tree and get a lineman for any emergency.

The vacations are practically all over now. And the color of the men's faces that were



The last resting place of a loyal Union man, Brother Leslie P. McCarthy, of L. U. No. 1072, of Monterey, Calif.

bronzed by the vacation sunshine proves without a doubt that the vacations that were enjoyed this year for the first time were a grand success to both employee and company, for the men all returned with that old vim and vigor (and poison ivy), ready for any emergency, happily contented with their lot. That old feeling of good fellowship is more noticeable now than for many a year. That spirit alone is an asset to any company.

So many truck drivers have been made apprentices here that all the rest of them are carrying files around in their pencil pockets and they get caught up with their book work if they can. Then they sharpen up the old gaff awaiting their call to the firing line. Among those who have hit the cedar trail from the drivers route are Carl Krout, Emil Schwandt, Edward Gardner, Walter and Joe Doley, Bob Barber and Frank Siem. Jerome Jarecka, the wheelsman on Charley Neeb's tug, is busy these days learning some rules for some new order he is considering joining. Homer Feasel, the deck hand on this tug, tells me that his vacation was more than a success. Not once during the two weeks did he wake up with one of those headaches. That's what he tells me. Other members that make up the crew of that tug are First Mate Harold ("Poggie") Martin and Pilot Ellsworth Wingerd. And can that guy pile it? "Bring the paper, Joe," is one of his favorite expressions. And denting the fenders of his V8 is his hobby. A permanent wave is fender accessory for that boy.

Foreman Herman Schissler is very busy these days building 20 miles of high line to tie the Acme plant of Toledo in with the Ohio Power Co., at Pemberville, Ohio. This is to be a pole line construction using H fixtures and to be insulated for a 120,000 volt transmission line. When completed this line will tie in the Ohio Public Service and the Ohio Power Co. with the Toledo Edison. And Herman is well under way with his wire stringing at this time. The schooner, under command of Carl McMullen, is manned by the crew consisting of Joe Jeoffroin and Harry Hoover. The helmsman is Harry Longshore, with deck swabbing being done by that old salt, Dell Miller. With a crew like that McMullen can weather any storm.

New faces are appearing here daily. Among the recent arrivals are one big bad Wolf, from Fort Wayne, and Frank Larson, who hails from Washington C. H., Ohio. Those transferred here from Defiance, Ohio, are Arthur Corrigan and Roy LeFever. Two Swedes from Maumee, Ohio; Gene Carpenter, from Sylvania, Ohio, and another Brother from the dude ranch district in Idaho where they buck the reel with cow ponies and use lariats for handlines.

The first and second engineers on the pole setting barge are Levi Lehman and that leather lunged Hoosier, Orran Nicholson. Sam Dickie is the commodore of the fleet of pole-setting submarines.

Harry Shultz is still anchored with his navy out around the bay, and Henry ("Butch") Koehler is still plying his cargoes of transformers from factory to factory.

Hank Tansley can be seen from the bridge of his battleship in most any alley these days with clouds of smoke rolling from his funnels (pipe). Mart Graham is his pilot.

We are having Centennial Days here in Toledo now. They are digging up all the antiques for display. Charley Hitzman is not in a booth nor is Louis Shertinger running the show.

Ernest J. Miller, after a life time spent as trouble man de luxe is now a service man and working days. The first day on the job he got new glasses. He worked nights so long that he couldn't see in the day time without them. The service department is well represented by trouble men of years ago. With men like the Miller boys, Ernie and Hod, Tony Diewald, Shertinger, Garling, Peck and Maiberger, Pitney and Sweet, it is like a family reunion when they get together.

Next month will dig out the secrets of the lamp department, so watch your step.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 276, SUPERIOR, WIS.

Editor:

Greetings from L. U. No. 276. This is the first report of this nature from here in a long, long time. I surely hope the brethren don't make it the last from me.

The past four years have been eventful ones in the life of this local. Through the efforts of our esteemed and hard-working president, Ed. C. Olson, the local utility company has signed a closed shop contract with the I. B. E. W. This was not the result of a few minutes' work, but rather a long range project which the aforementioned Ed. Olson foresaw in the dim dead days of the NRA. Ed, by the way, is a lineman for the company.

The agreement covers some 75 men in the operating end of the business, classifies every job and the pay that goes with it. To some of the boys that last meant boosts of over \$25 a month.

Much credit can go to Vice President Mike Boyle for all the fine groundwork which he laid when he started the ball rolling here three and a half years ago. His advice and counsel have been invaluable.

The Labor Day parade was surely well endowed with members of our local. We had about 75 in line, also a big float.

The inside wiremen here are having quite a busy summer. Lots of boat work and some small construction jobs, but it never lasts far into the winter in this town.

Labor conditions as a whole are pretty fine here. There hasn't been a strike since early this summer when the girls in Woolworths walked out. They won and got just about everything they went out for. As far as the wiremen are concerned there is very little curbstone work going on right now.

There is only one C. I. O. organization in town right now, and that's the scrap iron workers.

That's all for this time.

E. C. LEE.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Greetings from the Sunny South.

No. 308 did have a picnic,

August 14, to be correct;

It's the first one since the panic,
So we feel we're quite select.

On the beach of Boca Ceiga,

Where 'tis shaded by the pine,
We selected a spot quite spacious

To serve a fish fry mighty fine.

Good old mullet, crisp and brown,
French fried potatoes galore,Plenty of drink to help them down,
Bread from many a baker's store.

Pickles, onions, steaks and cheese—

All the good things we could muster.

Boys turned in and worked like bees
To make this P. M. a buster.

All attended with their youngsters,

Councilmen, contractors and inspectors.

We're not sure there weren't some gangsters,
And highbinders from this sector.

Breweries sent us much, much beer;

Bakeries and stores stripped their stock
So we could have a day of cheer;

Eats were lined up for a block.

The ladies peeled and peeled and sliced

Potatoes, onions, pickles and yams;

The men saw to it that things were iced
So all could eat 'til fat as clams.

There was music by the boys

Just to help the fun along;

An Irish reel 'til we lost our poise,
Then we all burst out in song.

We missed Barker, Jacks and Mac,

As they are part of our clan.

Duty alone musta held them back,
Or they'd been there to a man.

Sunset came and all too soon!

Electricians we were, but we had no light;
We scattered home by the light of the moon,

Tired and happy, we said good night.

ART LOWE,
LEONARD JILLSON,
TOMMY REESE,
Committee.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO

Editor:

Old Mother Nature with her never-ending cycle of seasons moves on, and with it comes that short interval between seasons known to us in this north country as "Indian summer." Beautiful sunshine with mountain and countryside displaying its array of color and tints, goes to make up this wonderful in-between season. However, amid all this splendor and grandeur of nature that a kind Creator has bestowed upon us, we hear of nothing but death and desolation, exploitation, labor troubles and strikes all over the world, and all through greed and selfishness on the part of man and nation alike.

At the present time Ontario is vibrating with speech, from press, radio and platform, expounding the platforms of the various political parties. I attended a labor convention recently, called to discuss the political situation relative to labor, but owing to the lack of interest on the part of labor organizations, it was suggested that in so far as this election was concerned no action would be taken, but from now on we would work to the end of forming an independent political labor party preparatory to placing a candidate in the field for future elections.

It might not be amiss before passing on to

say that one delegate to the above convention made the statement that organized labor is mighty lucky in Canada to have attained the standards of wages and conditions that we now enjoy, considering the lack of interest that is taken by about 75 per cent of

With the kind permission of the I. O., our charter was opened on June 18 for a period of 90 days and I am very much pleased to report that to date we have taken in 12 new members. Of course, some of them are old sheep returning to the fold, but nevertheless we have started along the path of progress. We welcome these old Brothers and extend the hand of welcome to the newcomers.

Personally, I hope that the new blood injected into our local union will have a tendency to wake up that nonchalant attitude adopted by our members in the past and spur us on to new hopes for better wages and conditions and a spirit of co-operation that will bind us closer together as labor men.

In my last letter to the JOURNAL I mentioned that a board of conciliation was pending in regard to the return of the basic rate of wages of 1932 to the electric light and telephone departments of Port Arthur and the telephone department of Fort William. Brother Ernie Ingles was here to compile the evidence and present it to the board. Alex Gibson, of Port Arthur, a member of the Pulp and Sulphite Union, was our representative on the board. While we didn't obtain all that was asked, we are certainly grateful to Alex for the goodly measure of success that was accomplished through the able manner in which he handled our case.

For the information of those interested, I submit to them the report and recommendations by the board of conciliation, as follows:

"Following a careful study of all evidence submitted, the board is of the opinion that the reduction in wages put in effect in 1932 was intended at that time to be only for a temporary period. Ability to pay is always a factor in consideration of wage rates, but the board is not prepared to accept the principle that a surplus necessarily means an increase of wages, or that a deficit necessarily means a reduction in wages. The board considers that the employees should be paid by their employers a fair and reasonable wage for the services rendered, taking everything into consideration. One of the employers, the commission, after consideration made the offer herein set out to the employees, showing that, in its opinion, the employees were entitled to a partial restoration of wage cuts, and fixing what, in its opinion, was a fair and reasonable wage for the services performed by its employees under present conditions. The board feels that the commission is still bound by such offer. The board is of the opinion that whatever increases are made to employees in Port Arthur should also be made to employees in Fort William. Notwithstanding that the corporation made no such offer, the board feels that it would be unjust and inequitable if a restoration were made in Port Arthur and not in Fort William, because the employees are all members of the same union, working under similar agreements with the corporation and commission, and performing the same services for each, and living conditions are similar in both cities.

"The board has considered the wage rate, working and living conditions of employees in different Ontario cities performing the same services as the employees herein, and the wage rates, working and living conditions here, and the board is of the opinion that, taking everything into consideration, the following recommendation will meet the circumstances as they are now.

"The board therefore makes its unanimous recommendation as follows:

"1. That full restoration of the wage cuts made in 1932 be made to employees receiving less than \$100 per month; to employees receiving more than \$100 a month, a restoration of 50 per cent of the wage cut be made; all



A grand time for all, including L. V. P. Ernie Ingles, when L. U. No. 339 entertains.

the membership of organizations. I am right with him on that score, for really it is true that 75 per cent of the membership of our own local union does not know what is



Racing partners, Brother Otway and Brother Watt, at L. U. No. 339's annual picnic.

going on, and has no idea of the work that is done in their interest by the remaining few. So, Mr. Editor, it is with the above thought in mind that I must enlighten our membership through these columns of a little portion of the activities within our local union.

these rates to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to November 1, 1937. After November 1, 1937, that first class linemen receive a further restoration of 1 1/4 cents per hour, making their wages from that date 85 cents per hour, and that the wages of all other employees be adjusted proportionately.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Dated at Fort William, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1937.

(Sgd) ROBERT JACOB, Chairman;
(Sgd) A. H. DOWLER, Member;
(Sgd) ALEX GIBSON, Member."

The above report was accepted by our local and by the commission and utilities of Port Arthur, and also the utilities of Fort William, and in addition through the efforts of our local union all civic employees, organized and unorganized, of the city of Fort William are to receive the same award.

The hydro employees of Fort William are now receiving full restoration of wages, having been granted a 2 per cent increase per month until fully restored, dating from May 1, 1937.

I think the above report can certainly be tagged as progress for our local union, and I think that many thanks are due the schedule committee who worked so hard to accomplish such splendid results.

I was instructed at our last regular meeting to make special mention of our International Vice President Ernie Ingles, for his untiring efforts in amassing the volumes of evidence that he collected, and in the able and convincing manner in which he presented the evidence to the board. Therefore, through the columns of this JOURNAL we wish to tender to Brother Ernie Ingles a hearty vote of thanks for his efforts put forward in the interests of Local Union No. 339.

We held our annual picnic on August 7, and as usual it turned out to be a huge success. The feature of the afternoon was a race between Brothers Joe Otway and Harry (Longboat) Watt. Harry nosed out Joe for a win, and I am quite sure that Brother Joe is convinced that the only opposition that Brother Watt has to contend with now is a deer. We will try and scare one up for next year.

Brother Ingles was present at our picnic and turned out to be a real assistance.

I am inclosing two snaps, one is Brother Otway giving a toast to his speedy racing partner, Brother Watt: "Here's to you and they drink it themselves." The other is, "I hope Mrs. Ingles doesn't read the JOURNAL this month."

We extend our sympathy to Brother Charlie Blair, who is again on the sick list. We wish him a speedy recovery.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

J. E. Horne, a Brother from Local Union No. 18, took a round out of me in the August issue of the JOURNAL. He used the line of reasoning if he cannot win out in a discussion which he started, the best thing to do is to jump into something a little different. However, I guess that we can take it. He made the suggestion that we of Local Union No. 409 go after higher wages, and I most sincerely agree with him. Many thanks to Brother Horne for the kind thought and starting the ball rolling.

I would like to hear some discussion about increasing the wages for all railroad electrical workers above the present basic rate for all other trades. Press secretaries, please get going; here is your chance to do something really helpful.

Our work in the electrical trade is becoming more and more skilled every day. It re-

quires constant and untiring effort in order to keep abreast of the times. The use of new electrical apparatus is increasing at such an enormous rate that the average electrical worker has to take home plans and blue prints to study in his evenings in addition to doing the actual work. Therefore, we should certainly be compensated for this additional work and study. The serving of an apprenticeship is never completed in the electrical trade. Other trades are much the same today as they were 20 years ago. These are the simple facts; they can be greatly enlarged upon. If sufficient interest is shown by the railroad electrical workers in increasing their wages, we can force the 100 per cent organization upon our workers, give our employers the facts and if they refuse to consider our requests, pull the switch. What can they do without electricity? And remember, our work is highly skilled and highly specialized. It all sounds so easy and simple and that is the funny part of it, it is just as simple. Please do let us hear from you. This is a chance of a lifetime. A real opportunity.

Local Union No. 409 is always glad to have visitors, particularly Brother Ingles, vice president of the First District. Brother Ingles visited us around the end of August. He gave us a summary of his work since his last visit and assured us that the International Office was right behind us and out to assist us in any manner which would be reasonably possible. A number of local questions were settled, and if our members want to know what they were they had better attend their meetings and find out. I suppose that all local unions have some members who would sooner go and watch a ball game, play a game of tennis or ping pong than to look after their bread and butter. But they sure come out to the meeting when they are in trouble.

Orchids should be presented to our Brother Hosfield, the old faithful who volunteered to sacrifice any personal gain for the benefit of our local. Brother Hosfield is our recording secretary and representative on the regional council. If all members were as sincere and untiring in upholding the principles of organized labor as he, we would certainly have ideal conditions and wages.

Conditions are definitely better in Canada. The federal government revenues are up over \$40,000,000 last year and unemployment is gradually decreasing.

We in the railroad electrical unions are very fortunate in getting the monthly letter from Vice President McGlogan. It is just full of first hand facts and information.

RAY S. WILLIAMS.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

This being late September, vacations are about at an end, and to those who grumbled at the press of work and their inability to get away for more than a week-end, we say, cheer up, there's another depression on the way.

Fair time is with us again, and the Los Angeles County fair is drawing record crowds with its varied exhibits of agriculture and industry, midway and other attractions so elaborate as to lessen for many its appeal as an agricultural show. Perhaps this is a sign of L. A. County's swing from agriculture to industrialism which has made huge gains the past 10 years.

We have been reporting progress for so long that perhaps it is not amiss to tell our readers that we still have unfair conditions in our jurisdiction which call for the utmost in tact and diplomacy to straighten out.

Having been successful in getting all but three of Pasadena's electrical contractors to date to agree to our program, and others from our outlying districts coming in steadily, our attention was turned to California Institute of Technology, which is engaged in constructing three buildings to cost in excess of \$1,000,000.

There are about 12 electrical workers on this job and about a year's work. They receive the lowest pay of any craft on the job, \$5 to \$6 per day of eight hours. In contrast the plumbers get \$10 for eight hours, the plasterers \$10 for six hours, and common labor \$4.

Here is an institute ranking high the world over, a fine school headed by intelligent people, and doubtless contributing much to the scientific world and the electrical industry. Its graduate electrical engineers are in demand, yet it singles out the electrical worker for the poorest pay.

When the job started we understood students would be used, so the matter was allowed to drift, but the students have rebelled at the prospect of being the poorest paid. So now, with a crew on the job, we are taking the position that any electrical worker working in our jurisdiction who receives less than the minimum scale of wages or working conditions is fostering conditions which we can no longer tolerate. Hence we will be obliged, and will take every peaceful step, to bring all our craft workers up to the minimum set for that branch of the industry they are engaged in. To do any less than this is to be derelict in our duty toward our fellow worker, and we do not wish to be so branded.

Negotiations are under way, and we hope to have a favorable report by next month.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Our Building Trades Council is still standing shoulder to shoulder on the Third National Bank building strike. Many and varied schemes have been tried to disrupt our ranks. One after another the subcontractors have been tried out in an effort to stir up trouble among the contractors and their men, but to date the contractors are meeting us half way in the effort to straighten up the job. Our time came two weeks ago when the general contractor attempted to replace the electrical contractor with another fair one under different conditions. False rumors, twisted statements and excited actions placed us in a tight spot. Did you ever drive your car a lot faster than you should down an unknown country road at night and suddenly hit a rough piece of road? You don't know just where you are, but you do know as long as you sit tight and follow certain rules as much as you can you will come out all right, provided the old boat stays together. Get it? Well, we rode out that one and Friday night saw the delegates all rise to their feet and re-affirm their support of the council's position. So—the old boat held together again.

I wish I could get over to some of the members, without any ill feeling, how really important it is to them, as well as the rest of us, to bear in mind at all times the good of the I. B. E. W. everywhere, no matter whether there is another member within a thousand miles or not. I saw a little piece pinned up in the lobby of the temple the other night and copied it.

WHICH ARE YOU?

Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed,
Or are you contented that your name is on the list?

Do you attend the meetings, and mingle with the flock,
Or do you stay at home and criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part and help the work along,
Or are you just satisfied to be the kind that "just go along?"
Do you ever go to visit a member that is sick?
Or leave the work to just a few and talk about the clique?
There is quite a schedule that I'm sure you've heard about,
And we'll appreciate it if you, too, will come and help us out.
So come to the meetings often and help with mind and heart,
Don't be just a member, but take an active part.
Think this over, member, you know right from wrong,
Are you an active member, or do you just belong?

—Exchange.

It wouldn't hurt some of you to read that over again and get something out of it. Would it?

Work is holding up fairly well, but the nights are cold and soon it will be cold all day, and then it remains to be seen.

I just read a couple of articles by George S. Schuyler in the Pittsburgh Courier dealing with the Negro in Memphis, Birmingham and Atlanta. It is high time the A. F. of L. deals with this vital question in a business-like manner. Far be it from me to say how that is, but these articles show that the C. I. O. is going out after the colored worker. After all, a worker is a worker, be he what he may, male, female, white, red, black, yellow or brown.

I don't hear much from some of my old buddies and it would make me glad to hear from some. Address 1110 19th Ave. So.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The main topic of news in these parts is the recently adjourned California State Federation of Labor Convention. The largest number of delegates in the history of the federation assembled in Long Beach on Monday, September 13. All locals of the I. B. E. W. in the state held a "little convention" on the preceding Saturday and Sunday. All delegates agreed that much good was accomplished by this move, and a basis for closer co-operation between the California locals was established.

The reports of the delegates from our local unions reflected the enormous strides that have been, and still are being made in this district. Everything points to the early emancipation of Southern California from the long rule of the M. & M. and the C. of C.

We are still busy ironing out the wrinkles in the two agreements recently signed, and before long we will have everything running smoothly. The membership is taking a keen interest in all developments, and are very much alive to the necessity of conforming to the rules that are agreed upon. There has been practically no "chiseling," and, with the help of an alert membership, there is likely to be less as time goes on.

The members enjoyed reading the copies of the R. & E. Union News, and we hope to get a supply of the issues as they are printed.

Elsewhere in this issue, or the next, will



Labor Day Parade, Oceanside, Calif., September 6, 1937. Top to bottom: Brothers E. H. Conville, M. C. Lindquist, A. P. Boyd, T. H. McManama, Roy Mallette, J. E. Aldrich, H. E. Jones, J. E. Welborn. Seated in truck: Arne Larsen, dealer for International Trucks.

be found a picture of the float which won the second prize in the parade at Oceanside. I hope the San Francisco locals send in a picture of their first prize winner. The picture of this float was shown to the convention delegates, and appeared to fully justify the first prize in any parade.

Speaking for San Diego in general; it is sufficient to say that the movement is using every inch of canvas and favorable winds are filling the sails. Local Union No. B-465 established some kind of a record at the end of August by taking in 198 members in four days. At the present time there is an I. B. E. W. button being worn by one person out of 180 in the entire city, and this is counting the women and children.

The executive board is meeting every week, and there is always enough work to keep it in session till midnight. We are expecting good attendance at our regular meetings, and hope shortly to complete arrangements for the "school meetings."

Brother E. O. Evans, of the street railways, is recuperating nicely after a very bad smash-up. Brother C. B. Graham is laid up with the "flu." Brother E. J. Baehr has been nursing a pain in the neck. Many of the Brothers are still vacationing, and the deer hunter's cry is heard in the land. More anon.

R. E. NOONAN.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Things are rocking along fairly well here in S. A. All our members who are able to work are working. We do not have the fluctuations in jobs available, like some localities, so even though all members are working at present, it does not mean that jobs are plentiful.

In our opinion we really had a chance to

prove to ourselves the value of our present structure of organization versus the more militant and radical type. I think we have reason to be proud of the confidence the large majority of the American public have shown towards the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations, and with this feeling of satisfaction in past efforts should come a clear understanding of future responsibility. Because when the American public selected the A. F. of L. as the leading labor group, the spotlight of publicity was also turned in the same direction.

No doubt we have lots of work ahead. It behooves all of us to keep a clean house in our various localities. By all means organize, but in organizing unskilled groups, we ought to use exceptional judgment so as to make lasting friends of those we help organize and keep the respect of those whom it might affect. After all, it is not an experiment any longer; we have records and statistics available and since we are a recognized part of the industrial system of our country it seems that only through careful planning and constant vigilance against unfair practices, we can hope to maintain our present place in the sun.

It is with a deep sense of gratification that this writer notes the gradual approach to a solid labor vote. A victory won by the ballot is worth a hundred victories through strikes or court battles. The lockout and the strike are truly the cancers of our industrial make-up, and by keeping posted at election time and by being in possession of a poll tax receipt for the current year we can surely avert some of the disagreeable experiences of the past.

WILLIAM CARLSON.

L. U. NO. 511, VALDOSTA, GA.

Editor:

We have taken a long time to write to you, but from now on we hope to be represented in the JOURNAL frequently.

On July 20, 1937, we were issued charter 511 for our local at Valdosta, Ga. Our local is composed of members from a large section of South Georgia. We have 54 paid-up members and several applications.

Our officers are: C. W. Pace, president; T. F. Hancock, vice president; B. G. Porter, financial secretary-treasurer; B. M. McCall, recording secretary.

Through the efforts of the I. B. E. W. we have been recognized by the Georgia Power and Light Company and have received wage increases averaging 15 to 20 per cent. As yet we do not have an agreement, but we did secure a set of working rules.

We have a very enthusiastic group and you will be hearing from us.

B. M. McCall,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

Every ship sailing across the Pacific Ocean has among its passengers many salesmen from the United States going to Japan to sell them the latest thing that we have invented in the machinery line or the newest discovery in commercial formulae.

The question is asked, why the American salesman goes to Japan to sell them our latest products. Because the Jap will buy anything that is new, and then there is big money in it for the salesman and his firm.

It is true that our American manufacturers

can make easy money by the sale of our newest articles to the Jap now, but how about the future? Will they be able to do it then?

Will we be able to compete with Japan's cheap labor, or will the blind selling to them by our big business men of our latest developments be eventually the means of closing our American factories?

Now look at the other side of the picture, on these same ships that are on the return trip from Japan are the salesmen of the Jap manufacturer who are on their way to sell us the products they have made with their cheap labor and the machinery we have sold to them.

Japan is not a big or a repeat buyer; they only buy samples, then they duplicate the sample and flood the market with these duplicates at prices that it is impossible for us to compete with.

They buy a complete factory and hire an American engineer to install it and teach them how to run it, then they run it themselves to make these products at costs so much lower than ours that our factories have to quit.

Their huge output, low costs and cheap labor make competition a problem that is hard to solve.

The largest cotton center in Japan has 80 factories and these factories employ 80,000 people. Of these more than 50,000 are girls from the farms of the poorer class.

These girls are better off in the factory than if they could stay at home, as the living conditions are better than they have had at home and it saves them from being sold to one of the numerous brothels in Japan. These girls are from 15 to 20 years of age and live in company-owned barracks in rooms about 15 by 18 feet. Each room is the home of 10 girls. They are paid 18 cents a day and board, which costs the company 6 cents a day each, and consists of a handful of rice and some dried fish for the most part. They work two shifts of nine hours, the first shift starting at 5 a. m. and working until 2 p. m., and from that hour the second shift works until 11 p. m.

Most of these girls save about \$30 a year from this small wage, and when they have saved \$100 they leave to get married, and from then on they are renewing the supply of cheap labor.

The Japs have bought all the old iron and steel ships they can get hold of; then they load them up with scrap iron that they are always buying up and send the cargo to Japan, where the cargo and ship are converted into machinery to make the products they are flooding the world's markets with.

If we want to make a comparison, let us go into any Woolworth, Kress, Newberry or other dime store and see how many articles you can find with the union label on, then see how many have "Made in Japan" on them; then it will be easy to see how much of this small stuff alone there is.

This is only small stuff that is easy to see, and it does not show the other large products that are being sent in by the shipload.

The sooner that we refuse to buy any article made in Japan, no matter how large or small, the sooner we will find that our merchants will not buy from Japan.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Say, fellows! Did you ever feel like getting up and shouting? Well, that is the condition of the members of No. 611. For years this mixed local has been trying to sign up the local power company and after

working under a non-recognition and then an oral agreement and now we get a signed agreement which not only gives the members a 14 per cent average increase in salary, but better working conditions, including sick leave and paid vacations, to say nothing of recognition and increasing our local by 91 men.

It was only through the untiring efforts of our president, "Baldy" Morgan, and the committee, "Tiny" Erwin and O. E. Baumgartner, and the advice, guidance and encouragement of our very able International Vice President, W. L. Ingram, as well as the co-operation of the local, that we were able to put this over.

We have organized into our local the entire utility bunch and have a live membership and good attendance. Some day I hope to send you a picture of some of our members and some of their work, but right now you, too, under the head of the good of the union, get up and shout for these Brothers who made this victory possible.

Through the combined efforts of our International President, Dan Tracy, and others, New Mexico had its first State American Federation of Labor meeting in five years. It was very well attended and seems to have re-awakened enthusiasm throughout the state. Your scribe was a delegate.

One of our members, Brother Ben Valk, was elected to serve on the executive board. We feel that organized labor is reawakening.

I know everyone will keep their eyes on our adjacent state (Colorado) which will have a meeting of the American Federation of Labor starting October 6. We wish them success, because you know we are interdependent on the success of every craft.

W. L. STROHECKER.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

A few days ago the Kiwanis Club of Atlanta invited Brother Dewey L. Johnson and Steve Nance, former state federation president, to outline the policies of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Brother Johnson is a member of Local No. 613, president of the state federation and a staunch worker in the labor movement in Atlanta. I feel that what Brother Johnson said in his speech is of interest to all members affiliated with the A. F. of L., especially the electrical workers. I am sending herewith a copy of his speech and request that it be published, as it will give the electrical workers a good bit of information that I am sure they do not all know.

I personally know that what he said in this speech is fact, as I have read them myself. Following is Brother Johnson's speech, in part:

"Now the American Federation of Labor, as Steve told you, and the principles enunciated by this Committee for Industrial Organization are very nearly the same in so far as the announced principles are concerned. Steve recited to you about the 1934 and 1935 conventions of the American Federation of Labor, but I don't think he made clear one point. At the 1934 convention at San Francisco there was a resolution adopted unanimously that the American Federation of Labor make an effort to organize the workers in industrial plants. That was adopted unanimously, but there was a proviso that the jurisdiction of the craft organizations be protected. Then when we went into the 1935 convention at Atlantic City this same proposition came up again and they reaffirmed the resolution adopted in San Francisco in 1934, which was that the jurisdiction of the craft organizations would be protected. There was a minority report

of the resolutions committee presented at the 1935 convention at Atlantic City which proposed to organize the workers in industrial plants without regard to the jurisdiction of the craft organizations. That resolution was defeated by a vote of 18,900 to 10,000 and some-odd; a majority of almost two to one that resolution was defeated. Then immediately after this convention certain elements within the American Federation of Labor went out and organized the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"Now, any claims that they make that they are carrying out the mandate of the 1934 and 1935 conventions are not true, because those conventions voted to protect the rights of the craft organizations. This group that formed the Committee for Industrial Organization went out and put into effect the minority report at the 1935 convention, which was that you organize them without respect to other organizations. Since that time, as Brother Nance told you, we have heard quite a bit about industrial unions vs. craft unions.

"May I add that the American Federation of Labor, itself, does, and has for a number of years, for many years, combined a form of industrial unionism with that of craft unions. We recognize industrial unions but we put restrictions on it so that it will not hurt the craft organizations. But since this Committee for Industrial Organization began their activities, and as I said a while ago, they put into effect the minority report of the resolutions committee at the 1935 convention which was defaulted in a thoroughly democratic convention and they were a part of that convention. They have put that minority report into effect. At the same time, they have gone out and proclaimed their allegiance to democracy and democratic principles. If they believe in democracy, why were they not willing to abide by the decision of the 1935 convention?

"Now we say that the purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization is not to organize the unorganized workers into trade unions; we say that the purpose of that organization is to obtain dictatorial powers for one individual—John L. Lewis—a man who would not abide by the democratic decision of the American Federation of Labor, of which he was vice president.

"They announce to the world that they are opposed to Communism, and I notice Brother Nance says that he is opposed to it. I don't say that John L. Lewis is a Communist, and I don't say that Steve Nance is a Communist, but I say that the Committee for Industrial Organization is infested with Communists. They are not all Communists, but all of the Communists are in the Committee for Industrial Organization. The organizing staffs are infested with it. They swarm in important committees and are to be found in droves in the rank and file. Now, we can thank Mr. Lewis himself, as Brother Nance stated, for information as to just what the Communists are in the United States. John L. Lewis did that, did it a number of years ago. It is in the Congressional Record and he outlined the methods to be used by the Communists in this country, and he said that their program was to organize industrial unions, promote general strikes and to bore from within the American Federation of Labor. We can thank him for giving us that information. However, it is not hard to get. Anybody the least bit familiar with their tactics is well acquainted with that policy.

"Now, as I said a few minutes ago, they are infested with Communists and we have the magazine, the official publication of the organizations which compose the Committee for Industrial Organization, and I have a sample here in my pocket of one of those organizations and what they advocate. They

do not advocate Communism, but they advocate the things which we believe to be part of the Communists' program in this country."

Was up to see Brother Jack, who is getting a much earned rest in bed. We all wish him the best of everything and that he will be up and at it very soon.

We signed our new agreement the first of this month with a 12½ cents per hour increase, and while this is not the best in the world, it is a step forward. We will do better next year.

Our Labor Day parade was short of music, but the Brothers turned out well and we made a good showing.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON-MIDDLE-TOWN, OHIO

Editor:

It has been quite some time since L. U. No. 648 was represented in this section of our JOURNAL, but from now on we hope to have a letter in your office every month.

It is only natural that any local that is active and can hold the interest of its members, is prepared to meet conditions and any emergency that may arise. The past summer we began to realize this, and started off by having a family basket picnic. Now that the bowling season is here we entered a team in the building trades league. Plans are also underway for a social this fall. A good observer can readily see the interest that these social activities create.

Our picnic was so enjoyable that it was decided to make it an annual affair. To our executive board goes the credit for arranging a splendid program. There were games for everyone, cards, rolling-pin contest, etc., for the ladies, with very substantial prizes. The kiddies, of course, had their games, when they were not eating ice cream. The ball game was the high light of the afternoon's activities. The Green Hills (Brothers of L. U. Nos. 212 and 648, who are working on the Green Hill Housing Project) vs. another nine who called themselves Mud Hills. It was an exciting game up to the fourth inning, when the Mud Hills broke the six-to-six tie and finished the game with a 31 run lead, making the final score, Mud Hills 37, Green Hills six.

We were fortunate in having the following Brothers from L. U. No. 212 as guests: Frank Guy, Ernie Simonton, Chick Maley, Arthur Sonnybrook, Albert Gerke, Carl Goetz, Bob Barr, George Trasker and the like of the party, Jake Koch. Boy! how that flying dutchman can fake a baritone to "Sweet Adeline."

Our bowling team is doing quite well. We don't know how they will finish the season but we do know that they started with a lot of enthusiasm. The following comprise the team: Brothers Flick, Barnett, Ingram, Furgeson, Vidourek.

We have all members working at present. The research laboratory of the American Rolling Mills, of Middletown, Ohio, which was destroyed by a gas explosion a year ago, has just been replaced by a new metal and glass-brick structure. This job gave work to quite a few of our Brothers and to several members of our neighboring Local No. 212. The city of Hamilton is building an addition to the municipal light plant which we hope will keep us in work for another few months.

Our present officers are: Brother H. McCreadie, president; C. Ingram, vice president; J. Wanamaker, corresponding secretary; C. Murphy, treasurer; F. Vidourek, financial secretary and business manager; F. Venable, B. Carvein, J. Coyle and E. Flick comprise the executive board.

C. FUERST.

L. U. NO. 659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

We believe that the story of Local Union No. 659 from its inception might be of, at least, passing interest, especially because it represents the first attempt to organize the industry in this locality since the early 20's.

However, following a meeting presided over by International Vice President J. Scott Milne, a charter was granted to be known as Local Union No. 659, with headquarters to be in Medford, Oreg.

In that the membership is largely employed by the California-Oregon Power Co., which serves most of southern Oregon as well as some communities in northern California, unit locals have been set up in Roseburg, Oreg.; Grants Pass, Oreg.; Klamath Falls, Oreg.; Yreka, Calif., and Dunsmuir, Calif.

Inside wiremen in these towns are also now establishing their own units.

Following are the elected officers of the "mother" local at Medford: Harold Bither, president; Roy Sarver, vice president; Oscar F. Silver, financial secretary; John Luttrell, recording secretary.

Our next step was the appointing of an organization committee which assisted in the setting up of the various unit locals. Following the completion of the above task, an agreement committee set to work to prepare a working agreement covering the improvement of conditions and a new wage arrangement. This was presented to the power company officials in June, 1937, and after considerable discussion at this and subsequent meetings, we succeeded in obtaining a 40-hour week plus a 2½ per cent blanket raise, retroactive to July 1, 1937, in addition to another 2½ per cent on January 1, 1938.

We have a total membership of nearly 400 and enjoy good prospects of adding 400 more when the work of organizing the Mountain States Power Company (our associate company to the north) is completed.

The local elected Charles Tower as business agent, effective September 1, 1937, and Charles is already hard at work. He advises us that he expects to make scheduled calls on each unit local, thus maintaining contact at all times.

All in all, we believe we are off to a good start and are looking forward to the future.

R. E. RUSSELL.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., OTTAWA BRANCH

Editor:

A complete summary of the accomplishments of this local would just about fill Sears Roebuck catalogue, so will confine myself to the briefest outline.

Local No. 702 is organized out of West Frankfort, which remains the headquarters local. We now have branch locals at Champaign, Bloomington, Danville, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Lincoln, Ottawa, Peoria and Springfield, Ill. Each sub local is self governing to the extent that they handle their own local affairs. Business concerning the whole local is handled by the ballot system and by the executive board elected by ballot from the entire membership, as are the president, business manager, etc.

From recent letters concerning Local No. 77, I judge that they have about the same set-up, and believe me, Brothers, it sure works.

Conditions on the I. P. & L. property (now the Illinois-Iowa Power Co.) were particularly bad and will serve best to illustrate how this type of organization works out.

In 1932 journeymen linemen received \$90 per month on this property for a 48-hour

week and had to lay off what overtime they worked. Morale among the men was terrible throughout the whole property, as all wages were in proportion to above.

Now, five years later, we can point to a wage scale of \$175 per month for journeymen, with time and one-half and double time for a 40-hour week. All other wages, gas, electric, water, steam heat and ice, are in proportion and in addition we have a closed shop on more than 90 per cent of property of the five utility companies that are organized. When the organization drive started the West Frankfort Local No. 702 had approximately 250 members. The membership now totals something better than 1,400, and we are still growing at the rate of approximately 100 per month.

Nothing comes nearer home in our case than the old union saying, "We help ourselves by helping others to help themselves."

I am watching with interest the progress of the C. I. O., particularly because the set-up of Local No. 702 shows conclusively that there is room for vertical unions within the ranks of the Federation.

In closing I should like to let the cat out of the bag regarding Brother Andrew Lennie, whose clever little verse appeared on the back pages of our magazine for September. Brother Lennie has been laid up for a year now with T. B. and won't be able to work for some time, but has always been darned cheerful under a load that would break a lot of us down, so I say a lot of credit to him.

GEORGE F. BAKER.

L. U. NO. 709, LIVERPOOL, N. S.

Editor:

Here we are back again with another letter of conditions in this district.

Labor Day was a big day in Liverpool. The Trades and Labor Council of Halifax arranged with the three Liverpool unions, of which it is the parent body, to hold their annual celebration as a joint affair in this town. The day was a big success. A special train was chartered to bring the Halifax men to this town. On the arrival of the train a large parade was staged with floats; baseball games were played in the afternoon and a garden party was held in the night. This was the first get-together that has been staged by the Trades and Labor Council and the unions here. Local No. 709 joined the Halifax District Trades and Labor Council this summer, thereby helping to bind the labor movement more closely. Since the act legalizing trade unions was passed last spring the number of unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council has grown from 20 to around 35. With an increase in membership of 4,000 from a former membership of 6,000 men, unions are coming in from all parts of the province to join the council and altogether labor has had a great year in Halifax and throughout the province.

The C. I. O. has also been active. The United Mine Workers, who are strong in Nova Scotia, have been pushing organization for the C. I. O., but the best terms of friendship prevail between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. groups in Nova Scotia, and it is most unfortunate the same condition does not prevail all over the continent.

Local No. 709 being a union of workers in a paper mill, work is steady and layoffs are few. This plant has had a steady run for over seven years and produced at capacity all through the depression. All electrical workers in the plant must belong to the union, the men having a closed shop agreement with the company.

A good spirit exists between the officials of the Mersey Paper Co. and the men and few differences occur and when they do they are ironed out with little trouble.

The plant at the present time uses ap-

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachan	Billings, Mont.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrascek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrascek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S.I., N.Y.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 3 F S I	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganong	Olean, N. Y.
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.	Wetumka, Ala.	W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.
W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas	W 9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 5 F G F	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.			Canada
W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.	V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.	V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

proximately 125,000,000 k. w. hours per year and the Nova Scotian government has agreed to supply the company with an additional 10,000 horse power as soon as it can be made available. This current is delivered at the company switchboard at a potential of 66,000 volts. The electrical department is at present busy installing additional machinery to consume this additional power.

The inclosed snapshot is of some of the members of No. 709 who took part in the Labor Day parade. They are, left to right, standing: Jonnie Kay (president), W. Surnette, Joe Preville (secretary-treasurer), R. Jorden, L. McLeod, H. Dixon (vice president), L. Bashaw and J. Pushie. Front row: C. Wood, C. Theiss and E. Lowe (recording secretary).

C. VAN BUSKIRK.

L. U. NO. 749, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Editor:

This is our first attempt at letting the rest of the Brotherhood know who and where we are. It may not be "tops," but as Ben Bernie says, "forgive me."

April 26, 1935, 10 members got union-minded and asked for, and received, their charter from the I. O. After that pickings were pretty slim, only 11 more members being initiated up to January 10, 1936. Three more were obligated up to December 4, 1936,

Then came the big parade, 157 members being taken in from March 1, 1937, to July 6, 1937. Some members came in under their own volition, others had to be asked to come in. You know, Brothers, there is nothing makes people, or your fellow workers, hate you so much if you talk union or join a union as when you are right and they are wrong and they know you know it.

The working agreement was then drawn up with the aid of Brother M. J. Boyle, International Vice President, and was put in effect June 1, 1937, covering La Crosse, Sparta and Viroqua in Wisconsin, and Winona, Minn.

About 10 days ago our charter was changed to a "B" charter so we can take in the office clerks and the local telephone company employees, and also the employees of the Mississippi Valley Public Service Co. at Winona, Minn.

So far we have had no labor trouble of any sort, getting good co-operation from the company officials. At present we have a membership of 178 members, three members having left the employ of the company. Two employees are working on permit cards.

A full time business manager has been appointed whose duties started September 16, 1937, and he will try to organize the La Crosse Telephone Co. employees and the Mississippi Valley Public Service Co. employees.

There was a wonderful turnout for the Labor Day parade, only those being absent who were sick or at work.

We have three delegates to the Trades and Labor Council with which body we are affiliated.

This did not take long to write, but the whole thing was not without its trials and tribulations. We not only took in the employees of the electrical industry, but of the gas and city heat departments as well, making quite a task of getting the wages and hours settled for each and every individual and department. The men received substantial increases in wages, ranging



Representing L. U. No. 709 in the Labor Day parade: Johnnie Kay (president), W. Surnette, Joe Preville, R. Jorden, L. McLeod, H. Dixon, L. Bashaw, J. Pushie. Seated: C. Wood, C. Theiss, E. Lowe.

from \$5 to \$15 per month, plus seniority rights and better working conditions.

A good deal of praise is due our present business manager and L. U. president, Brother Clifford Wetchen, whose untiring efforts have brought our local up from a membership of 10 to 178 over a period of a little better than two years. He also was ably assisted by our Brother, Howard Kelly, who has worked hard and diligently for the union cause. "SPIN."

L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

We are pleased to announce our new Local No. 767 in the columns of the ELECTRICAL WORKER. The 12 men who met with Brother O. A. Walker, International Representative, on August 5, and signed the charter were: E. A. Lee, J. A. Austrum, L. E. Green, J. A. Jines, M. H. Hatfield, H. T. Morgan, L. Kelly, A. G. McLavy, T. W. Tate, C. S. O'Callaghan, T. H. Butler and L. A. Carruth. The new officers at present in the new local are as follows: E. A. Lee, president; J. A. Austrum, vice president; J. A. Jines, recording secretary; H. S. Allen, financial secretary; H. T. Morgan, treasurer, and L. E. Green, inspector. The old members to come by travelers from Local No. 995 are: C. L. Adams, F. A. Hannaman, H. Q. Gantt, P. M. Raborn, W. L. Whitsell, H. F. Lavender, A. L. Guidry, R. B. Jones and C. C. Hargis. At present I do not have a complete list of the 40 new members. Our charter is still open and we expect to get quite a few more before it closes. All of the men in this local are employees of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, North Baton Rouge, La. We do not have a contract with this company as yet, but our grievances are always nicely handled by our employees representative plan.

In belonging to a local there is always something for the middle aged wireman to think about.

Twenty years at \$3 per month=\$720.

One and one-half years at \$40 per month=\$720.

I am referring to our I. B. of E. W. old age plan and I don't think any of the Brothers can afford to pass this up.

Ex-President C. L. Adams and Ex-Treasurer F. A. Hannaman from Local No. 995 are giving us some very good advice and helping to get our new local started.

We are hoping to see this local go to 100 per cent. H. Q. GANTT.

L. U. NO. 861, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Editor:

The old ship is off the rocks and headed back to sea again, after the storm is over. On August 11 the general contractors' association locked out all crafts, trying to break up organized labor here. They claim the labor movement is too strong. The Building Trades Council tried to straighten things out but failing to do so, called on the Central Trades and Labor Council to help them get things straightened out, and both councils combined their efforts and got things straightened out September 3 and all crafts went back to work again.

Local Union No. 861 was two years old August 21 and we have very good conditions for a small town of 20,000 population in the southwest corner of Louisiana, which two years ago was known as an open shop town, having then only about seven labor unions and now having 28 labor unions with more in the making.

We have passed a city ordinance with the help of the city inspector, who is a member of Local Union No. 861, and the help of organized labor here, and also have an ordinance in Ward Three which is outside of the city.

The electrical contractors and Local Union No. 861 have again in June entered into a very fine agreement for working hours, conditions and wage scale in consideration of harmonious relationship and settled conditions, with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial.

We owe these conditions to our committee, which is composed of mostly our officers and Brother O. A. Walker, our International Representative, who comes to our assistance when we need him.

All Brothers are back at work, which I am glad to say is very good at the present time, and everyone is happy, as I hope all Brothers are.

JOE HIDALGO.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Just about five months ago there came into being a new member of the I. B. E. W. family, and what a lusty child it has proved to be! This baby member, known as L. U. No. B-1061, was organized by our president, Harold R. Latimer, and a number of staunch workers under very discouraging conditions due to unfavorable actions of a previous organization.

However, as is said, "where there's a will there's a way," and with the untiring efforts of these Brothers and the most valuable and highly capable efforts of Vice President Bennett, Jack Hurst, president of the Central Labor Council, and others, victory was achieved and this organization became the duly recognized bargaining factor for the Crosley Radio Corp. The contract, secured after intelligent and serious negotiating, which included a closed shop, is one which has set a precedent in local unionism and created a greater spirit of co-operation between the company and its employees.

After being successful in achieving these objects we did not sit back and rest on our oars, but instead, have welded our organization into one big, happy family of over 2,600 members. Our president, Brother Latimer, has given his untiring efforts to the Central Labor Council officials in organizing groups in other localities in addition to governing his own local in a very efficient manner. Our financial secretary, Brother Edward Denton, is another whose

labor cannot be reckoned in terms of money but as a labor of love.

At our election the following were elected: President, Harold R. Latimer; vice president, Blackburn Ryan; recording secretary, Lawrence Huber; financial secretary, Edward Denton, and treasurer, Joseph Schlageter.

We have established offices in the Brighton Bank Building, of which we are very proud, and our meeting hall in the Junior Order Building at Knowlton's Corner is also very modern and a credit to the organization. As stated before we are one big, happy family, and it is a pleasure to attend our meetings where that spirit of one for all and all for one prevails.

We are giving a dance on Friday, October 15, at the Hotel Gibson Roof Garden. There will be music by Art Morgan and his nationally known orchestra. An elaborate floor show will be staged and it will be broadcast by Station WSAI at 10:45 p. m. and over the WLW line to New York at 10:45 p. m., so be sure to listen in.

This dance marks the beginning of a season of social activities, the proceeds of which will be used to establish a fund for the creation of a summer camp for children of the members so that each child between the ages of 10 and 15 years will have an opportunity to enjoy the health-giving qualities of fresh air and sunshine. It is our belief that this is the first time a children's camp has been established by a labor organization.

The entertainment and social committee, composed of Fred Thum, chairman; Al Retzsch, Vera Enderle, John Painter, Helen Mitchell, John Blackburn, Lee Robertson, and Lillian Van Blaricum, are making every effort to put this social season over in a manner that will reflect credit upon our union not only locally but also nationally. Many prominent leaders in social labor organizations, including Jack Hurst, president of the Central Labor Council, Brocky Farrell of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, Fred Hock, president of Building Trades, and others, are invited to attend these affairs. So keep your eyes and ears

open for news of L. U. No. B-1061 and prepare to be agreeably surprised 'most any time. Cheerio!

AL RETZSCH.

L. U. NO. B-1103, WEST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

Workers of the Garland Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest manufacturers of electrical conduit in America, welcome the opportunity to join the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Our conduit plant is located in the small hamlet of West Pittsburgh, Lawrence County, Pa., along the muddy Beaver River about 50 miles northwest of Pittsburgh, Pa. The plant's main offices are in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The employees of our company wish to thank the I. B. E. W. through Brothers Johnson and Conklin for giving them the opportunity to join their organization.

The I. B. E. W. supplants a local company union, which was in effect at our plant before Brother Johnson and Brother Conklin presented the proposition of the I. B. E. W. Their proposition was most heartily accepted almost instantly. Our agreement provides for a 40-hour week, pay at the rate of double time for all work done on six designated legal holidays, seniority rules and a complete set-up for handling shop grievances. Paid vacations of a week to those employed five years or more. Minimum wage rates of 62½ cents per hour for males and 52½ cents per hour for females. A 15 per cent increase to salaried workers receiving less than the new minimum.

The company and the local are to be congratulated on the fine spirit shown which resulted in this contract.

At a special meeting held on August 12, 1937, the agreement of the I. B. E. W. was accepted and officers for our local were elected. The following are the officers: President, John B. Gibbons; vice president, John Toth; corresponding secretary, John G. Elsesser; financial secretary, Lewis J. Papa; treasurer, Ralph Fundoots; executive board,

Anton Kos, Frank Senatore, Luigi Papa, Andrew Vargo, Francis Cochran.

JOHN G. ELSESSER.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE.

Editor:

It has been many a moon since L. U. No. 1118 appeared in this section, but here we are once more.

Things are looking a bit better around this part of the world. Work is fair owing to a few new construction jobs started, particularly Comeau Bay, and then the reopening of the mill at Chandler, and at Point Rouge; our president, W. B. Walsh, has done wonderful work in getting those men on the jobs; more so down at Comeau Bay. He surely has spent a lot of time and effort in getting work for some. Keep up the good work, Bill. Who knows but some day the I. O. might find out that there is an "organizer" in this part of the country, that part some will call the "sticks," and if they should find out, your work and efforts may be well repaid.

We had our international organizer, Jim Broderick, here a few times this past two months in connection with the organization of the Q. R. L. & P. Co. He has installed a new B local here in Quebec City for the power company. Good work, Jim, and Bill, for what you have done to help out. We take time out to say, we welcome you boys of the Q. R. L. & P. into our fold and if we should be of any service to you boys at any time just say the word.

We also had the visit of our General Chairman L. A. McEwan, of Montreal, at our last monthly meeting, and it turned out very interesting with quite some discussion. That is the only way, boys; if you have anything on your chest come on down to the meeting room and get it off. That is the right place for it, and if you have not, come on down just the same and hear what some of us have to say. I know some of you boys do not like the "50 cent rule." I am sure that after you have seen it the same way as we do you will say that is the best thing ever put through our local. After all is said and done, it is only a means of getting some down to the



The crew at new Ford Body Plant, Windsor, Ont., from photo sent in by W. J. Colson, Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 773.

meetings once in a while, and then you know what is going on. Flash! Were some of our faces red the other Sunday morning? But the boss; O boy! as it turned out the joke is on us. Cheerio!

ERNIE.

**L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY,
OKLA.**

Editor:

We note with pleasure the growing additions to the Brotherhood from the electrical manufacturing industries. Brothers and sisters, we greet you. Yours is a wise step, yet your fight is not won, it has only begun.

You must ever be on the alert against the radical who talks to hear himself "pop off," the critic who does not offer constructive criticism, the pessimistic stay-at-home who leaves the work to you, and then hollers that the local is run by a "clique." The last is the most destructive because they do nothing at all.

By their works ye shall know them, and by the label shall we know good material.

You have become a member of an organization that is solid from the bottom up. We offer you no fly-by night schemes, but sound unionism that is backed up by years of experience in employer-employee relations. You cannot gain everything that you want over night. It took a little time to build the pyramids. Folks, they are still a-standing.

Union labor in Oklahoma City is proud of our civic center. What was once a railroad right-of-way downtown is now a beautiful civic center. Here stand the County Building, Municipal Building, Municipal Auditorium and City Police Building. They were built at a cost of approximately \$3,500,000, all monuments to co-operation between government, labor and business. These buildings were constructed without any labor trouble, which greatly bothered the Chamber of Commerce.

Our new agreement went into effect September 1. We are now getting \$1.12½, which isn't the best in the country by a long shot. We could have gotten \$1.25 by not asking for better conditions. We made a big gain along that line, which will put us in a position to get more money next time. We still have some longtails left in this town, but hope to have them dehorned by next year.

Brother A. E. Edwards, the business manager, was elected to the office of vice president in the State Federation of Labor. Art is capable and will make the federation a good officer.

About the only C. I. O.'s we have in Oklahoma are the oil field workers and the coal miners. The poor coal miners can't help themselves, but methinks that Mr. Oil Field Worker is beginning to see the light. No one man or group of men is bigger than the labor movement. So John L., why don't you and your boys come back into the hall and let's settle our differences like men?

TOM M. RUSHING.

**L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA,
CALIF.**

Editor:

As I read through the columns of the *WORKER* again I see that California leads the field with letters to the *WORKER* and Ohio comes in second place with three letters.

Wake up, all you scribes, let's hear what is going on. Vacation time is about all over, so let's go to town.

The C. I. O. in our district is making a lot of noise but not getting anywhere to speak of. I have been watching the conditions in a great many of the C. I. O. labor

camps and can't see where they have improved the working conditions for their members. In a great many jobs that they hold down the wage conditions are no better than open shop. In surveying the classes in these organizations we find that seven out of 10 of the membership are all young in the labor movement and don't know what it is all about.

Labor Day is history. Forty thousand A. F. of L. workers marched the streets of Los Angeles representing 190 local unions, with 23 bands, also a great many drum corps, and hundreds of colorful floats. No demonstrations were shown. Some few thousand C. I. O. workers went up in the hills for a far-away picnic, and with a few of our politically ambitious brethren of Los Angeles city and county, delivered a few speeches. In Long Beach district some 20,000 paraded. Their parade consisted mostly of longshoremen and oil workers. A temporary truce was called in that district between rival camps, and all took to the parade.

Our Merchants and Manufacturers Association elected a new president the other day—Elmer L. Howlett succeeds Samuel M. Haskins. In Mr. Howlett's opening address he said: "We will do well by retaining Los Angeles the white spot of America where industry can establish itself unfettered from union labor dictatorship. I wage an even more vigorous adherence to the clear-cut stand in favor of the open shop principles."

Well, the principles that Mr. Howlett refers to were a failure on the part of our honorable retiring Mr. Haskins. Yes, he

read the handwriting on the wall and just took a blackout.

It appears that the M. & M. has taken several knockout punches lately and is due for more. It appears that the West is going to town in organization work the past few months in all crafts, and when a man must pack a card even to wield a pick and shovel, where is the M. & M. coming in at?

We heard a speech from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, the other day. The Senator puts up an awful howl, and states that a realignment already exists to choke Roosevelt, La Follette and Mr. Farley. And after throwing a stench bomb at Governor Murphy, says, "We have just begun." I just can't quite understand why the Senator didn't take that sort of an attitude some years ago. He might have had Mr. Roosevelt's exalted seat right now.

Well, the big show is on at Denver and we will have to wait a few more days for the score.

The State Federation's meet at Long Beach is over and some house cleaning was done.

Our Australian friend, Bridges, of the C. I. O., is in Los Angeles mending C. I. O. leaks. A few years ago when John L. Lewis was building a cherished machine of his own, in one of his eloquent speeches, he made some very damaging remarks against John Brophy, Powers Hapgood and Adolph Germer, and branded them as avowed Communists. In those days Mr. Lewis was playing his cards. It seems that Mr. John L. has had a change of heart since that speech, as we find today that the three above mentioned names are the spearhead of the Lewis brand of goods. A leopard may change its disposition but the spots always remain.

Public opinion, to a great extent, rules these free United States.

Local No. 1154 is progressing on a smooth course. Our last meeting was up to par, and all officers report progress. Most all of the gang are back from their vacations and ready to hit the ball. Our next meeting will see a few new candidates take their obligations and climb on the band wagon.

O. B. THOMAS.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 451)

on your hands? Can't see any reason why you don't attend our socials. Come on, now, don't let Bill keep you home any longer.

Mrs. R. Sproat: That sign was certainly beautiful in front of your home. Thanks.

Mrs. Plance: Well done, our good and faithful helper, for your work at the polls on election day.

Mrs. J. Poole: We don't understand how Mrs. Mabon is keeping you so quiet with all that "Sound" around.

Mrs. D. P. Storey: What's the matter, when you win a prize do you quit? You had better attend some meetings.

Mrs. Brumwasser: Glad you are getting along so nicely after your severe illness.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 702,
WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.**

Editor:

It has been some time since a letter from our auxiliary has appeared in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, but nevertheless we are still going strong. We were organized only 18 months ago and have just 30 members, but a small membership does not necessarily mean an uninterested or an uninteresting organization.

On September 16 we held a covered dish supper for all I. B. E. W. members and their



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1200 15th St., N. W.

families and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. We have heard the remark quite frequently since that time that the I. B. E. W. women know how to cook. After the supper a musical program was furnished by some of the youngsters and 500 and bunco were played.

Our latest money making venture was piecing a quilt, for which all the members sold chances, and the lucky name was drawn the night of the supper. In this way we realized a tidy sum of money and a lucky lady won a lovely quilt.

We elected officers in July and Mrs. Alec Tate is serving her second year as president. Mrs. Vern Bialeschki is vice president; Mrs. C. E. Henderson, secretary, and Mrs. Elmer Hampel, treasurer.

I hope to be able to report further progress of the auxiliary of Local No. 702 in the future.

MRS. P. B. BOAZ.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 765,
SHEFFIELD, ALA., AND 558,
FLORENCE, ALA.**

Editor:

I wish to take up a little space in the JOURNAL to tell the other auxiliaries that they have another in their circle. We organized during the month of September and our constitution and by-laws have been approved by both locals of this district, and we have been installed by the president of L. U. No. 765, of Sheffield, Ala. We are a small group yet, but I believe we are getting underway to a great membership. We have only had one meeting since we were installed, and at that meeting initiated three. We are getting applications rapidly.

I want to take time here to thank the auxiliary of Jacksonville, Fla., for their help in getting this group started. I first got the idea of organizing from reading the letters printed in the JOURNAL from other auxiliaries. After we definitely decided to try it, I wrote Sister Cora Valentine, president of the auxiliary at Jacksonville, for some information on how to proceed. She kindly and quickly responded and so here we are, a full fledged auxiliary, to do our bit for organized labor.

We are planning a study of the American Federation of Labor, so that we may have a better understanding of what we are trying to do. Also, during this fall and winter we hope to combine business with pleasure and have something for the entertainment of the locals and their families. I trust each of the auxiliaries will think about us sometimes and pray for our success. If there are any other auxiliaries in this part of the South, we would like to see a letter from you next month so that we won't feel so lonesome way down here in Alabama.

MATTIE SUE GIBSON,
President.

Box 326,
Towncreek, Ala.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 450)

something that will continue to pay you dividends year after year. A press secretary this month compares the Brotherhood to the pyramids. The pyramids, he says, weren't built quickly, but they're still standing.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small \$.85 size.



TUBERCULOSIS THREATENS OUR YOUNG WOMEN

By JESSAMINE S. WHITNEY, Statistician National Tuberculosis Association

"If all the statisticians in the world were laid end to end," a friend of mine recently said, "it would be . . . a good thing!" But everyone agrees that statisticians after all are necessary evils and we do contribute our bit to help solve various problems.

One of these problems facing us today deals with the high death rate from tuberculosis that prevails among our young women 15 to 25 years of age. Leading tuberculosis authorities call tuberculosis the "foe of youth" but it may well be called the foe of girls and young women. Deaths from this disease among them are one and a half times as many as those among their brothers of the same age. Moreover, one-fourth of all deaths of young women are from tuberculosis.

The future of America depends to a large extent on saving these lives. The decline in the birth rate and the inevitable rise in the death rate in the next generation or two as the population ages, together with the cessation of immigration, will bring these two rates almost to a level, that is, each year as many persons will die as are born, creating a static or stationary population. Young women, the future mothers, must be spared from tuberculosis to fulfill their function if we are not to become a dying nation.

Now, then, you ask, "Why is it that tuberculosis is so much more prevalent among young women than among young men?" As a matter of fact, no one knows. Today that is an outstanding mystery of public health. Many people have wondered why. And they have rushed into the press and in the pulpit, too, with their speculations. And you have heard them over the air. Do you remember how they ranted about short skirts, and scanty clothing? And dieting? And do you remember how cigarette smoking, too, came in for its share of blame? A few laid the high mortality from tuberculosis among young women to the fact that the war opened the doors of industry to women. And nearly all took occasion to point a finger at high school and college students and to raise an eyebrow at all extra curricular activities, including late hours and whoopee in general. Now which of these was the real reason? None of them entirely. It was pure speculation.

In an effort to obtain accurate facts which we hoped would help solve the mystery, the National Tuberculosis Association made a careful study of the life histories of all girls between the ages of 15 and 25 who died from tuberculosis in a single year in two of our largest cities, Detroit and New York. As the study was begun with no preconceived ideas of what might be found, we included every possible factor that had ever been considered to be a cause of tuberculosis. To our surprise we found that most of the reasons usually given had to be discarded, as for example, the statement that industrialization of women in general affected their health. We found that 35 per cent had never been employed outside their homes, and 20 per cent more had been employed less than a year. Obviously, employment was not a major cause of the

high tuberculosis mortality among young women. Likewise, long distances to be traveled to work or school, the length of the working day and week, and low wages seemed to be negligible factors so far as this group was concerned.

Dieting as a cause of tuberculosis was given a solar plexus blow by our data. Where the girl had dieted . . . and such cases were few . . . the usual explanation was, "she dieted by streaks for about six months," or "she would diet about a week, forget it for a while and then start again," even as you and I.

A comparative study of the clothing habits of a perfectly healthy group of university girls showed there was little difference between the two groups, and that, if anything, the tuberculosis girls wore more clothing.

The education level of this group was slightly above normal, and in spite of a large foreign population, the problem was primarily one of native-born Americans who had lived in these particular cities most of their lives.

What factors, then, did cause them to contract tuberculosis? In the first place, more than half the girls who died had been in direct contact with another person who had tuberculosis without either one taking proper preventive measures. In fact, a study of one of the New York City Tuberculosis clinics recently made, but as yet unpublished, showed that young women who lived in households where there was a person sick with tuberculosis were very remiss in getting proper examination of themselves. They failed in this much more than their brothers of the same age living under similar circumstances.

In the matter of sleep the group of girls that died from tuberculosis did not measure up to the standard set by the university students. Almost a fourth of the sick girls quite obviously had too little rest.

Probably the most important single factor, however, turned out to be motherhood at an early age, and the physiological changes during the earlier period in which physical development constituted a more or less consistent strain upon strength and general health.

We must conclude, then, from these researches that a partial reason for the excessive mortality among young women lies in the biological differences between the sexes, and particularly in the profound changes in adolescent girls.

Our American girls, therefore, must be carefully watched from childhood on. Periodical physical examinations will help to keep them in good health so they can resist tuberculosis infection. Let's all work together to overcome this serious situation. Mothers and fathers with young daughters, business executives in charge of groups of young women, young mothers and prospective mothers all can help. A timely way to assist this month is through buying and using the penny Christmas Seals sold to support the nation-wide educational campaign conducted by the national, state, and local tuberculosis associations of the country.

★ Co-operating Manufacturers ★

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

New Additions

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

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FREDERICK BAUMANN, 109 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX ART, 294 East 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BILLIG LAMP CO., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

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CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

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CITY LAMP SHADE CO., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE, 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DANSHADES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

DAVART INC., 16 West 32d St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

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EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32d St., New York City.

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GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.

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GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

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INDULITE, 110 West 18th St., New York City.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 50 West 17th St., New York City.

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URELITE, 132 West 22d St., New York City.

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METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
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PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,
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REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave.,
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AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van
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**STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT
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PANY**, Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

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PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO.,
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GARDEN STATE LIGHTING COMPANY,
102 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

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ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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CONTINENTAL SOUND, 30 W. 15th St.,
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PIERCE ARROW RADIO, 508 6th Ave.,
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PAUL HANSON CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN CO., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE, 35 West 31st St., New York City.

IDEAL LAMP & SHADE, 30 W. 26th St., New York City.

INDULITE, 110 West 18th St., New York City.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 50 West 17th St., New York City.

FRED JOWDY LAMP & SHADE, 133 West 24th St., New York City.

KING LAMP, 457 West Broadway, New York City.

KEG-O-LITE, 40 West 20th St., New York City.

LAGIN VICTOR, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LULIS CORP., 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE, 16 West 19th St., New York City.

MARIO MFG. CO., INC., 390 4th Ave., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEAL LAMP CO., 247 Centre St., New York City.

NOE-WM. R. CO., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER, 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP & SHADE, 32 East 28th St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 1107 Broadway, New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

ROBBIE ART CO., 573 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

L. ROSENFIELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEO. ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROS., 122 Centre St., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.

SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.

STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN, 24 East 18th St., New York City.

SUNBEAM LAMP, 3 East 28th St., New York City.

SUNRISE LAMP, 632 Broadway, New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

URELITE, 132 West 22nd St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WARREN KESSLER, INC., 137 West 23rd St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New York City.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR COMPANY, 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.





IN MEMORIAM



Ernest Bidwell, L. U. No. 369

Initiated October 10, 1932

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has pleased to take from our midst our beloved and esteemed Brother, Ernest Bidwell, and

Whereas Local Union No. 369, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Louisville, has lost one of its most true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy sent to the official Journal of the International for publication.

J. A. BROWN,
President.
E. A. KLEIDERER,
Recording Secretary.

Henry Fuller, L. U. No. 210

Initiated July 14, 1937

Local Union No. 210 must record the loss of a valued member, Brother Henry Fuller, who passed on while playing the sport he liked so well.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, for he was a friend and pal esteemed by us all and we share his loss.

This tribute to his memory shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our Journal for publication.

Our charter shall be draped for 30 days in his memory.

LEON CASSEL,
H. C. WERNITZ,
GEORGE SESSINGER,
Committee.

Samuel W. Witter, L. U. No. 702

Initiated January 31, 1935

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Samuel W. Witter, who passed away August 29, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. R. KLINE,
F. O. KOONTZ,
W. R. BOYD,
Committee.

L. O. Nelson, L. U. No. 702

Initiated June 30, 1923

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 702, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, L. O. Nelson, who passed away August 20, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

CHARLES E. RAY,
W. E. MORTON,
W. R. BOYD,
Committee.

E. L. Urquhard, L. U. No. 479

Initiated December 6, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 479, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our faithful Brother, E. L. Urquhard. Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call him from our midst, and may his soul rest in peace, since he has passed on to this greater reward; and therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 479 extend sympathy to his bereaved ones in their hour of sorrow; and therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our records, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Worker for publication.

G. W. DAVIS.

Thomas Sumersford, L. U. No. 802

Initiated July 25, 1928

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 802, record the untimely and accidental death of our beloved Brother, Thomas Sumersford; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and loyalty by expressing our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 802 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother, and that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. R. HYDE,
H. MURPHY,
J. FRASER,
Committee.

Harry E. Laughlin, L. U. No. 332

Initiated April 29, 1902

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 332, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a true and loyal Brother, Harry E. Laughlin.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be sent to the Union Gazette for publication, and a copy be sent to his relatives; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. P. BAYLIE,
A. H. BURRONE,
E. A. STOCK,
Committee.

Robert W. Jackson, L. U. No. 666

Initiated September 26, 1928

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 666, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Robert W. Jackson; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 666 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a token of respect to his memory. A copy of these resolutions shall be sent to our Journal for publication, a copy to his family and a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 666.

DAVE CANTOR,
L. B. CHRISTIAN,
R. R. SLOUGH,
Committee.

Hildor Fredrickson, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 14, 1920

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Hildor Fredrickson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Fredrickson, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its good and earnest members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our devoted Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Joseph W. Gardner, L. U. No. 501

Initiated August 20, 1920

Whereas the untimely passing of our beloved friend and Brother, Joseph W. Gardner, on August 23, 1937, has shocked and saddened the hearts of all who knew him; and

Whereas in his passing Local Union No. 501, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a loyal and staunch member, an ardent, courageous advocate of union principles and a genial companion; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to our dear Brother's memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family and loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our records and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Corresponding Secretary.

Henry C. Annan, L. U. No. 758

Initiated September 13, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 758, have to record the sudden and unexpected death of our beloved Brother, Henry C. Annan, who was electrocuted in line of duty September 9, 1937.

Resolved, By Local Union No. 758, I. B. E. W., that our most heartfelt sympathy be extended to the family and relatives of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, Henry C. Annan, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 758, I. B. E. W.

L. F. BETTERIDGE,
MORGAN EVANS,
MARTIN NELSON,
Committee.

Lee Hale, L. U. No. 53

Initiated February 2, 1931

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Lee Hale; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hale, Local Union No. 53, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Hale in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
T. M. CASSIDY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,
Committee.

John A. Miles, L. U. No. 18

Initiated July 27, 1929

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, John A. Miles, who departed this life September 9, 1937; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

G. A. EVANS,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
J. E. HORNE,
Committee.

William Kilgannon, L. U. No. 360

Initiated March 1, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 360, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother William Kilgannon, whose death occurred on September 4, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

**OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,
OF LOCAL UNION NO. 360,
I. B. E. W., OAKLAND,
CALIF.**

Frank L. Schuler, L. U. No. 18

Initiated September 11, 1929

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank L. Schuler; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Schuler, Local Union No. 18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 18 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Schuler and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 18 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 18 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

G. A. EVANS,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
J. E. HORNE,
Committee.

Monroe Wood, L. U. No. 35

Initiated November 12, 1915

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 35, I. B. E. W., record the untimely passing of Monroe Wood; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Wood; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

OSCAR SODERBERG,
DOUGLAS J. FLANNERY,
E. B. COYKENDALL,
Committee.

W. T. Bruce, L. U. No. 390

Initiated February 22, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, W. T. Bruce; and

Whereas Local Union No. 390, of the I. B. E. W., has lost in the untimely passing of Brother Bruce one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 390 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 390 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. J. GOEBEL,
L. E. DAVIS,
H. B. EDMONSON,
E. E. WHITAKER,
Committee.

John T. Farr, L. U. No. 17

Initiated January 26, 1925

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our Brother, John T. Farr, who has been a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 17 extend to the relatives and family of Brother Farr our sincere sympathy and condolence; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 17, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN J. SCHOLZ,
A. LOCKARD,
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

W. S. Hennessy, L. U. No. 466

Initiated August 19, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret we record the passing of Brother W. S. Hennessy.

Whereas Brother Hennessy, who has always given his best to the cause of organized labor, is sadly missed by his Brothers of Local Union No. 466, I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

J. R. MILLER,
CHARLES HENDERSON,
Committee.

G. J. Donnelly, L. U. No. 50

Reinitiated April 9, 1924

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 50, record the passing of Brother G. J. Donnelly; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Donnelly; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. B. SMITH,
O. J. RISNES,
ROY BELCHER,
Committee.

Domenico Cerruti, L. U. No. 50

Initiated April 11, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Domenico Cerruti; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 50 deeply mourn the loss of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of their sorrow we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 50, I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother Cerruti and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 50, I. B. E. W., also a copy sent to our official Journal.

P. B. SWEENEY,
R. E. DICKEY,
JACK V. SICKERER,
Committee.

G. B. Wedell, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated July 6, 1937

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother G. B. Wedell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE A. MULKEY,
A. E. MARTIN,
O. M. ANDERSON,
Committee.

HEARINGS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR ON VIOLATIONS OF FREE SPEECH AND RIGHTS OF LABOR

There are listed below the different parts of hearings and reports in the above investigation that have so far been printed, with prices at which they are furnished by this office. We will advise you as further hearings are received in stock. Remittance is required in advance by check or postal money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Do not send stamps.

Hearings held April 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17,

21 and 23, 1936, on Violations of Free Speech and Assembly and Interference with Rights of Labor 25c

Pt. 1. Labor Espionage and Strikebreaking. Railway Audit & Inspection Co., Inc. National Corporation Service, Inc. Aug. 21 and Sept. 22 and 23, 1936 35c

Pt. 2. Labor Espionage and Strikebreaking. Lake Erie Chemical Co. Manville Manufacturing Co. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. Sept. 24 and 25, 1936 35c

Pt. 3. Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. National Metal Trades Ass'n. Jan. 14, 15, 21, 22 and 23, 1937 25c

Pt. 4. Corporations Auxiliary Co. Chryslar Corporation. Jan. 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1937 25c

Pt. 5. Labor Espionage. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc., Feb. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1937 40c

Pt. 6. Labor Espionage. General Motors Corporation. Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1937 25c

Pt. 7. Labor Espionage. General Motors Corporation (concluded) Feb. 22 and 23, 1937. Open Shop Activities. American Bridge Company, Mar. 3, 1937. Industrial Munitioning. Federal Laboratories, Inc., Mar. 4 and 5, 1937 50c

Pt. 8. Labor Espionage. Wm. J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc., Mar. 8-9, 1937. Strikebreaking R. C. A. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Mar. 11, 1937. Anti-Union Activities. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Mar. 17 and 18, 1937 50c

Pt. 9. Harlan County. Mar. 22, 1937 20c

Pt. 10. Harlan County. April 14, 15 and 16, 1937 30c

Pt. 11. Harlan County. April 20, 21 and 22, 1937 30c

Pt. 12. Harlan County. April 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1937 25c

Pt. 13. Harlan County. April 30, May 3, 4 and 5, 1937 20c

Pt. 14. Chicago Memorial Day Incident, June 30, July 1 and 2, 1937 70c

Senate Report 46, Seventy-fifth Congress, First Session. Violations of Free Speech and Rights of Labor (Preliminary Report) 5c

Senate Report 46, Part 2, Seventy-fifth Congress, First Session. Violations of Free Speech and Rights of Labor. The Chicago Memorial Day Incident 10c

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

There is but one virtue: to help human beings to free and beautiful life; but one sin: to do them indifferent or cruel hurt; the love of humanity is the whole of morality. This is goodness, this is humanism, this is the social conscience.

—J. William Lloyd.

Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom.—G. W. Curtis.

A. F. OF L. STRIKES STRONG SOCIAL NOTE

(Continued from page 441)

that the products of child labor shipped from one state into another should come under the laws of the latter the same as if manufactured therein. After it became apparent that the Wages and Hours Bill would not become a law at this session, this amendment was passed as a separate bill by the Senate.

During hearings on these amendments the question was raised as to whether it would be practical to adopt this legislation. President Green in his testimony stated that undoubtedly the proposals would tend to weaken the opposition to final ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, but he reaffirmed the stand which the American Federation of Labor has taken in the fight for a constitutional amendment. He added:

"We shall not pause in our efforts to push to a successful conclusion the fight for the final ratification by the states to a constitutional amendment submitted to them by Congress."

The very fact that Congress is apparently willing to enact laws to protect children should give friends of the Child Labor Amendment encouragement. It means that the people of the country are very much interested in the amendment and if the American Federation of Labor continues its efforts there is no doubt that success will come.

N. L. R. B. EXPOSED

Three pages of the report are devoted to the discussion of the activities of the National Labor Relations Board. The council declares, "The National Labor Relations Board possesses more power than does any other governmental board now in existence." The report states it is emphatically against the interference in jurisdictional disputes by the National Labor Relations Board. The report says: "The board is going beyond this function and letting itself be drawn into conflicts between unions when such entry by the board is entirely improper and we believe unlawful."

The report charges that the board is handling the automobile and steel disputes "gave the public good grounds for the belief that it was decidedly pro-C. I. O."

The council's report this year is of great significance not only for the foregoing but because of its excellent commentary on important social legislation.

ELECTRIC RATES OF NATION'S CAPITAL RESURVEYED

(Continued from page 446)

did not spend this money in vain. The record shows that the House District subcommittee adjourned after an 11-day hearing until December 5, 1924. The consent decree embodying the settlement of the Washington rate controversy and setting up the 'Boston sliding scale rate plan,' since referred to as the 'Washington plan,' was handed down by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on December 31, 1924. The sequence of these dates is significant. Also pertinent to this situation was the passage of the amendment to the La Follette Act

permitting holding companies to enter the District."

RATE BASE TOO HIGH

The rate base, or valuation of the company for rate-making purposes, had to be reached through negotiation and compromise. The commission's determination of the historical value—meaning the actual investment—was \$24,400,000. Figuring the value from another angle, that of reproduction cost, they arrived at \$25,300,000. The value set by the court, however, was \$32,500,000—a padding of more than \$7,000,000 on which the company has been drawing a return since 1925.

Then, in 10 years from 1925 to 1935, the number of meters in service increased 137 per cent—because of the tremendous growth of the city of Washington. PEPCO has also, as building contractors know, been alert with promotional schemes to boost the installation of electric refrigerators, ranges, and power services. Extensions of plant raised the rate base to \$68,898,000. However, the capitalization of the company rose only about two million dollars—the other 33 million were paid for, obviously, by its customers. Not only did they feed this extra investment to the company but they do and will pay the company a profit on it because rates are computed on the increased rate base.

The common stock holder drew, during this 11-year period, on stock with a book value of \$6,000,000—dividends of more than \$18,000,000; an average of 27½ per cent of dividends per year. Pierce declares that all over a 10 per cent dividend should have been turned back to the public—a figure of \$11,525,000; he then computes that the public has paid \$60,900,000 which under a public plant would go to paying for the plant. "In a debt-redeeming public plant, these sums would be used to lower the rate base. At the end of the redemption period, the public plant rate payer would have his capital rate base eliminated, and his rates would be based only on operation and depreciation costs, which, under PEPCO's 1935 values, would mean a further rate reduction of at least 40 per cent."

How did PEPCO do this on a profit of 7½ per cent, later cut to 6½ per cent? The answer to that is that under the terms of the consent decree PEPCO was never really limited to this small percentage of profit—the public merely was led to think so.

The joker is this phrase in the consent decree: "if the rates yield more than 7½ per cent return, one half of said excess shall be used in the reduction of rates thereafter..." The important words are "one half" and "thereafter." In actuality the company retained all of the excess profit every year; its allowance of one half to its customers is made by means of a reduction in rates the following year—at the end of which the company again finds itself with an excess profit! Lowered rates have always increased the average kilowatt hour consumption per customer—and PEPCO never has had to pay anything toward the rate reductions.

The company also got a major slice of the fund impounded for rate reductions between 1917 and 1925. The commission, in 1917, ordered a reduction in rates, which the company enjoined. The court ordered the impounding of the difference between the ordered rates and those actually charged. During the years of court battles this fund mounted up to more than six millions. The disposal of this fund, which should have gone entirely to the rate payers, was as follows: \$500,000 to pay the company's franchise and federal income tax; one half of the remainder (\$2,880,000) to the company, promptly paid out to the common share holder; the remainder to refunds, of which \$300,000 of un-

claimed refunds was turned back to the company for distribution over a period of 20 years.

LARGE RESERVE ALLOWED

Also to the PEPCO's advantage is the depreciation reserve—which is allowed to reach up to 20 per cent of the rate base. This comes out of operating costs—paid, of course, by the power consumer. On the fund a 4 per cent interest credit is chalked up for the rate payer. All interest over 4 per cent goes to the company. By investing the funds in plant extension, the company earns a higher return on them, which is paid by the rate payer.

It is from a study of these manipulations that Congressman Pierce computes that a municipal plant would save the people of the District and the federal government \$6,240,000 annually, at the present time.

Who is THE common stock holder, who has benefited so lavishly?

All the common stock of PEPCO is owned by the Washington Railway and Electric Co. The WRECO is controlled by the North American Company through 50.02 per cent voting power; on top of the North American is the Central States Electric Corporation; on top of the Central States is Mr. Harrison Williams, whose wife is rated "the best dressed woman in the world." Mr. Williams has 51 per cent of the stock of the Central States, which means personal control of the whole pyramid. His original investment of some \$2,000,000 in this stock has gone up to some perfectly enormous value, and he is said to influence the management of companies worth nearly three thousand million dollars.

So that is the story of the Washington electric rate base, and it should lift the eyelids not only of District residents but those in other cities trying to exact fair rates from a privately owned public utility.

CONSERVATIVES WORK QUIET REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 445)

more efficient agricultural industry through the improvement of its livestock, its equipment, and the fertility of the land. In order to encourage an increase of wheat acreage the limit of "anticipated supply" under the Wheat Act 1932 has been raised from 6 mn. qrs. to 8 mn. qrs., and a bottom has been placed on the oats and barley markets on somewhat similar principles. At present prices, however, no subsidy will be given to cereal growers. On the other hand, the government will directly help farmers in maintaining the fertility of the soil by a subsidy, estimated at £1 mn. a year, in aid of purchase of lime and basic slag. These proposals, it is interesting to note, have been facilitated by undertakings from the Lime and Limestone Association to maintain, and from the slag producers to reduce, prices prevailing on May 1 before the policy was announced, in order to try to ensure that the whole subsidy goes to the farmer. Small users, moreover, will be compelled to buy co-operatively in order to participate in the subsidy. The Minister hopes in this and other ways greatly to improve the grasslands of Great Britain, and readers of Planning will no doubt be glad to observe that some of the views which Prof. Stapledon has championed with so much courage and ability, and which have several times been discussed here, are now officially accepted.

ANIMAL DISEASES FOUGHT

Equally important are the proposals for eradicating animal diseases, which involve the establishment of a long-needed state veterinary service for Great Britain. A survey will be undertaken of tuberculosis-free herds, and eventually, when a substantial majority of the cattle in an area are free from the disease the area will be declared an eradication area, and remaining reactors destroyed, their owners being compensated. Although primarily concerned with cattle, the new policy extends to all livestock.

In addition a fresh stage has been reached in the evolution of a national river drainage system, the work already undertaken being extended to streams which connect field draining with arterial drainage. While it is obvious that these measures by no means solve the immense British agricultural problem, the new Agriculture Act certainly represents a welcome step in the right direction.

It is impossible to discuss here in detail the many parts of the agricultural structure with which progress has been made. We must, however, mention the government's long-term proposals for milk, which will be more fully dealt with in an early issue of *Planning*, and the important Livestock Industry Act passed in July, which provides for some interesting experiments in compulsory centralized slaughtering and in the organization of markets for cattle, sheep and pigs. During the year the contract system for pigs has broken down, and the future of the pigs and bacon schemes is still obscure. The Minister, however, has indicated that he intends to promote the reorganization of bacon factories.

The Land Settlement Association, started in 1934 in order to establish unemployed men on the land, has recently begun to take shape as one of the most interesting and promising experiments in co-operative agricultural marketing and bulk purchase by independent small-holders with a highly organized series of services at their disposal. The association has acquired twenty-five estates covering over 11,000 acres of land in different parts of England, from Carlisle to Selsey, the most notable group being in the Bedford-Cambridge area. Several hundred families have now been transferred, and central farms are operating on the various estates, breeding pigs for the small-holders to rear, supplying seeds and equipment, and serving as packing and grading stations. Important savings are being effected by this combination of large-scale and small-scale enterprise, whose results will be closely watched from an agricultural as well as from an unemployment relief angle.

Although the Sea-Fish Commission, which was set up as a matter of urgency, reported as long ago as 1936 the legislation promised to implement this report, with certain modifications, has not yet emerged. The herring fishermen, who had been reduced to desperate straits before the Herring Industry Board was established in 1935, are now, owing to a combination of factors, in a rather less

acute position, and the board's policy of at once expanding the market and reducing the number of vessels in order to secure full utilization of a smaller number of efficient units is beginning to have some effect. As is inevitable when a measure of necessary organization is delayed until an industry is in acute distress, the board has had to face a good deal of deep-rooted bitterness.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES

In coal mining the period of active development noted in our last outline is still in full swing. On the legislative side there has been much delay, but the acceptance of the arbitration award on the total compensation payable to the royalty owners when they are expropriated, and the passage of the preliminary Coal (Registration of Ownership) Act bring the nation within sight of ownership of its greatest mineral asset. The thorny subjects of amalgamations and of giving effective powers to the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission remain to be tackled. Schemes for the reorganization of selling have, however, been adopted under government pressure, and the position of the industry is much stronger than it was two years ago. The Secretary for Mines reported to Parliament in June that "since their inception the selling schemes have, on the whole, worked with smoothness and efficiency," and that better prices are being got, partly, although by no means entirely, through the schemes. On the labor side progress has been made in undoing some of the evil results of the 1926 dispute, by the amalgamation of the rival Nottinghamshire unions, which had endangered industrial peace for several years, and by the affiliation of the new body to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

As regards iron and steel, the most interesting development of the year has been the "Report of the Import Duties Advisory Committee on the Present Position and Future Development of the Iron and Steel Industry." This report, invited by the president of the Board of Trade largely as a result of the controversy over the turned-down scheme for a steelworks at Jarrow, is notable as giving improved definition to the relationship between the reorganized iron and steel industry and the public. According to the I. D. A. C. "the problem is to secure the systematic planning of the industry as a whole and the development and maintenance of internal co-operation, with the aid of a tariff so far as necessary and the continuance of international agreements, whilst at the same time avoiding the evils of monopoly, safeguarding the public interest (in the widest sense of that term) and fostering efficiency." This rather long sentence is worth quoting because it bristles with implications which would never have been found in an official paper on industry a few years ago. The Report (Cmd. 5507 H. M. S. O. 2s, July, 1937) is a document of great significance, and covers the main points regarding the recent development and future prospects of the industry, which has recently carried out a large measure of re-equipment. It also sets out the constitution of the British Iron and Steel Federation.

The cotton textile industry has also experienced better trade during the past year, but not nearly to the same extent as iron and steel, and owing to the delay in bringing about reorganization and to the industry's heavy dependence on exports, its revival is felt to be on a precarious footing. Pressure for reorganization is therefore being continued, and although disappointment has been felt at the president of the Board of Trade's refusal in July to accept sectional

proposals put forward by the calico-printing and piece-dyeing branches of the industry it is, at any rate, satisfactory to note that the board have at last agreed in principle to consider legislation for implementing a scheme which takes into account the needs of the industry as a whole, and particularly the need for developing exports. It is also encouraging to observe that the period of anarchic individualism in Lancashire appears to be at last drawing to a close, and that the industry is belatedly acquiring the habit of thinking and asking for what it wants as a whole. Wages have been raised to some extent but are still discreditably low for many of the workers in the industry.

In shipping there has been so spectacular an improvement that idle tonnage has virtually ceased to exist and the £2,000,000 subsidy provided by the government against the contingency of freight rates falling below the 1929 average will almost certainly not need to be drawn upon. This removes the immediate sanction behind the measures taken for the rationalization of the industry under pressure of hard times, but at an owners' meeting in July the principle of continuing co-operation on a voluntary basis was unanimously accepted, and details are being worked out for a concrete scheme.

NEW ROADS BUILT

In land transport the provision of suitable roads for fast and heavy motor traffic has become the most discussed issue, and the nationalization since April 1 of a considerable mileage of British trunk roads represents a decisive step in the direction of national planning. The Trunk Roads Act has, however, left many loose ends, and can only be regarded as a small first installment of an adequate programme for constructing and maintaining an adequate modern highway system. The minister's decision on the Lancashire scheme for an entirely new highway across the county, reserved to motor traffic, will be awaited as a test case showing whether the government really means business. It is ironic that a number of county councils should be in the position of taking a broader national view of contemporary traffic needs the central government has hitherto been willing to adopt. Major public road works are frowned upon, owing to shortage of labor and materials, but it goes without saying in a London-ridden country that while the Severn, Forth and Tay road bridges and other great cross-river schemes are being held up, the Dartford-Purfleet tunnel, linking the new industrial Thames-side, is going ahead fast.

Railway re-equipment is proceeding at a fairly rapid pace, some notable recent additions to the national resources being the completion of the electrification of the Southern Railway main line from London to Portsmouth and other towns and the inauguration, also by the Southern, of a train ferry to the Continent. Schemes for the improvement of passenger transport facilities in east, west and north London are proceeding fairly rapidly, but it is hard to trace similar progress in dealing with the equally pressing transport problems of other great urban areas, except for the electrification of the Manchester-Sheffield line. The Railway Rates Tribunal has authorized from October 1 increases in railway charges by 5 per cent, with certain mitigations, and at the same time cuts in wages and salaries are being restored. Apart from the repercussions of adjustments such as those mentioned there has been no further important move towards a solution of the crucial problem of the future relationship of road and rail.

In civil aviation there have been important developments in the Empire air mail

service, and a welcome demonstration to the world of Anglo-American co-operation has been provided by the joint experimental transatlantic flights of Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways, which have laid the foundations for a creative international collaboration of the most essential kind. At home efforts are at last being made to coordinate the various separate air lines into a unified service, and the recent Maybury Committee has produced a scheme for a junction air service as a basis. Under the Air Navigation Act of 1936 an Air Registration Board, including several men prominently associated with civil aviation, has been set up to supervise all civil aircraft carrying fewer than 10 passengers—a job formerly done by the Air Ministry, which it is satisfactory to see devolved, with adequate safeguards, on representatives of the industry.

ELECTRICAL POWER CONTROLLED

Electricity supply has been dominated for the past year by the problem of distributive reorganization, and a government bill is impending. The gas industry has been somewhat similarly affected by the official inquiry into tariffs resulting from the South Metropolitan dispute, but no such sweeping measures of reorganization are contemplated in this case.

The film industry, which has operated for 10 years under a system of partial control assuring a fixed quota of British films, is faced with considerable changes of structure, following up the expiration of the current Act in 1938. The government, in a White Paper in July, committed themselves to a modified type of quota system for British films, rising by stages, and discriminating between short and long films. The Moyne Committee, which reported on the subject last year, advocated an independent Films Commission to administer the new legislation, but the government have not accepted this proposal, which was unpopular with the trade.

Labor conditions are substantially affected by the new Factories Act, which brings more nearly into line with existing ideas the law governing the employment of workers in industry. The main provisions of this measure and its background were dealt with briefly in Planning No. 92. The basis of many wage agreements is also affected by the decision to carry out in October, 1937, and in January, April and July, 1938, a new sample inquiry into the cost of living in about 30,000 working-class households in Great Britain, with a view to revising the hopelessly out-of-date basis of the cost-of-living index.

It is unnecessary, in view of the recent issue of our Report on the British Social Services (which review the whole subject), to discuss developments in the social service field, and we may also waive treatment of the various developments in the health services, as our full report on the subject will be out in a few weeks' time. Similarly, we propose to deal in an early issue of Planning with developments which have occurred in building and housing since the issue in December, 1934, of our report, "Housing England."

One of the basic weaknesses in the British structure to which we have often drawn attention is the discrepancy between the very large central and the fragmentary local organs of government on the one hand and the enormous range of problems confronting them which are definitely of more than local but less than national scale. Hospitals, fire brigades, drainage, rubbish disposal, road transport, town and country planning, and many other functions can only be performed

with a definite loss of efficiency either by Whitehall or by the majority of the existing local authorities, whose areas naturally fail to coincide with those demanded by a series of services with widely differing requirements. On the whole, the inadequacy of local authorities for this purpose has been rather better recognized than the inadequacy of the central government, with the result that there has been a growing tendency for Whitehall to take over direct operation.

The most recent major examples are the transfer during the spring from local authorities to the Minister of Transport of some 4,500 miles of trunk roads, and the impending creation of a state veterinary service. In both these cases the arguments for national administration are very strong, but it would be unfortunate if such precedents strengthened the tendency to suppose that anything which local authorities cannot do satisfactorily can be satisfactorily done by the central government. Fortunately there has been certain evidence of increasing appreciation of the need for regional devolution. The report of the Royal Commission on Tyneside has given rise to discussions which have at least been educative, and there is more readiness than for many years past to consider the appropriate form of administration for various services and areas with an open mind. The new Special Areas Act, although in many ways inadequate, recognizes the need for some attempt to deal with the problems of, at any rate, certain regions otherwise than through the stereotyped mechanism of small-scale local government.

The post office is doing some interesting pioneering work in regional devolution of responsibility. Experimental regions were set up in 1936 in Scotland and Northeast England, each under a regional director with a considerable amount of power, on the principle of devolution to the greatest extent possible and to the lowest level possible, consistent with the efficient working of the service. It is believed that "there has been a marked advantage as regards speed of decision and action as a result of devolution from headquarters and the presence of officers in the various branches at regional headquarters qualified to take the necessary decisions on the spot." A useful summary is given in "Post Office Regionalization" (Post Office Green Paper No. 34, May, 1937).

Remarkable progress has been made with the development of public factory trading states in South Wales, Scotland, and on Tyneside. These estates are doing much better than was expected, and are showing that public guidance of the location of industry by providing well-planned facilities has been lagging behind demand, under the influence of extreme individualist dogmas in government. We have already noted the constitution of the Royal Commission on location of industry.

GOVERNMENT WASTE HIT

Apart from the regional aspect, there is a perceptible reaction against the waste and disorganization inherent in the machinery of government. There has been some slight tidying up as a result of the Ministers of the Crown Act, which abolishes many minor anomalies by providing uniform salaries of £5,000 a year for all cabinet ministers except the Prime Minister. The Act is also the first formally to recognize the existence of the cabinet—a step which can no longer be considered premature. The unwieldy size and clumsy mechanism of the cabinet remain, however, unchanged, and in spite of a growing volume of demands no steps have been taken to create an effective think-

ing organ of government. The special needs of rearmament have compelled the creation of a minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, and although Sir Thomas Inskip, the holder of this office, has been restricted to very modest powers and resources, it is believed that the experiment has justified itself so far as it has gone.

It may be hoped that the raising of salaries of members of Parliament and the conferment of pension rights on all permanent officers of local government will contribute towards raising the standard of personnel for legislation and administration.

In public relations and information there has been a certain amount of progress. It is satisfactory to find that such a document as the new annual report of the Ministry of Health (Cmd. 5516) starts off with a chapter on "The Ministry and the Public," and shows a new anxiety to take account of the demand for government from the consumer end. "It is the constant effort of the department," says the report, "to explain its operation in plain language and avoid as far as possible the labored obscurities and tedious circumlocutions of 'officialsese'; documents are scrutinized from this standpoint when in draft or undergoing revision." The ministry is undertaking a large-scale "Use Your Health Services" campaign this autumn and winter.

There has been a welcome increase in the setting in motion of investigations to collect necessary data on such problems as the cost of living and family budgets, fertility and population trends, the drift of industrial population, and holidays with pay. The long-awaited Census of Distribution has been made slightly less remote by a modification of the official attitude, and we hope to review this aspect more fully in the near future.

We have already dealt with the subject of international and imperial economic relations in our report published in May on international trade. The Imperial Conference has led to a decision to revive in a more limited form the Empire Marketing Board, the decision to abolish which was commented upon in Planning No. 5 as "willingness to sacrifice work of first-rate social importance to petty and ephemeral consideration." The new Colonial Marketing Board, whose scope does not include the Dominions, will, at any rate at first, be a pale ghost of the old Empire Marketing Board, with only one-tenth of its budget, and will have difficulty in filling the great constructive role which the E. M. B. played until 1933.

RAINLESS WHIRLWIND STALLS POWER LINES

(Continued from page 447)

P.M. 3:55—No 2 unit, Slave Falls on load. Standby plant house unit on load about this time, supplying local service and pulverizer.

P.M. 3:59—No. 1 sub D. C. load back on after 14.6 minutes interruption.

P.M. 4:01—Surge caused Eaton's machines to again drop load—could not get back on again for 11 minutes approximately."

Note:—The T. Eaton Company is a large department store and the machines referred to are motor generators supplying D. C. for elevator and escalator service, etc.

"P.M. 4:05—No. 1 sub closed in feeders 154-6-7-8-164-170 after second interruption lasting 14 minutes, the total time for both interruptions being 20 minutes.

P.M. 4:10—No. 1 sub closed in feeders 152-5-9-172-3 after second interruption lasting 19 minutes, the total time for both interruptions being 25 minutes.

P.M. 4:13—No. 1 condenser at Rover Avenue tripped by hand, machine windings smoking badly. One contact of running breaker had open circuited, causing machine to single phase; also closing coils of starting breaker smoking.

P.M. 4:15—No. 2 condenser on load on hand control. Feeders 353 and 359 picked up about this time (33 minutes off).

No. 3 substation part load still held off waiting for standby main unit.

P.M. 4:20—Overload relays taken out of service on R1 line at Slave Falls, also overload relays on S1 and S2 lines.

P.M. 4:25—No. 1401-12,000 V feeder placed on load to relieve the one 60-12 K. V. transformer bank Scotland Avenue approximately 40 per cent overloaded.

P.M. 4:30—No. 2 main unit at standby plant up to speed ready to synchronize. Remaining low tension feeders back on load as follows:

Feeder	Time Back On	Interruption
350	4:35 p.m.	55 min.
358	4:40 p.m.	57 min.
354&6	4:50 p.m.	67 min.
355	4:56 p.m.	73 min.
357	4:58 p.m.	75 min.
163 (M.L)	6:00 p.m.	2 hrs. 18 min.
351 (S.L.)	6:10 p.m.	2 hrs. 28 min.

The delay in getting these back was due to the rising evening load, the low Winnipeg voltage due to restricted transmission line capacity, and the time required to get full steam output from the standby boilers.

P.M. 4:40—Patrolman reported P4 line apparently O. K., but line broke down on test.

P.M. 4:50—No. 2 unit, standby plant, being used as condenser.

P.M. 4:55—No. 5 sub transferred feeders 507-8-9 and local service to Winnipeg electric.

P.M. 4:57—Last of No. 3 sub feeders picked up, as noted previously.

P.M. 5:17—No. 3 unit and No. 2 bank, Slave Falls, put on load.

P.M. 5:20—Slave Falls carrying 6,000 K. W. on No. 3 unit.

P.M. 5:30—Peak load on system, 52,500 K. W.; Supplied by W. E. Co., 7,480 K. W.; Supplied by Standby Plant, 4,200 K. W.; Supplied by Slave Falls, 22,000 K. W.; Supplied by Pointe du Bois, 25,000 K. W.

P.M. 5:50—P1 line back on load.

P.M. 5:57—12 K. V. voltage back to normal, and No. 2 condenser placed on regulator.

P.M. 6:00—No. 1 unit, standby plant up to speed. Held off.

T. Eaton Company notified of return to normal conditions.

P.M. 6:08—P2 line back on load.

P.M. 6:20—No. 1 unit, standby plant, shut down, and No. 2 unit taken off load.

P.M. 6:40—House unit, standby plant, taken off load.

P.M. 6:45—P3 line on load.

P.M. 7:06—P4 line on load.

P.M. 7:29—507-8-9 and local service feeders at No. 5 substation transferred back to Hydro.

During emergency conditions when service was being restored the following figures are of interest:

Maximum Slave Falls volts, 7,200.

Maximum Pointe du Bois volts, 7,100-7,150. Maximum amperes on Slave Falls lines, 180-190 per phase.

Maximum amperes on R1 line and W1 line when services being restored—about 260 amperes on each.

"The shutdown resulted in the following outages during which power was completely off:

Rover Ave. 12,000 v. bus., 4.6 minutes.
No. 1 Sub. preferred load 6.0 minutes.
D. c. load 14.6 minutes.
All load back except Modern Laundry 28 minutes.
No. 2 Sub., all load 5.3 minutes.
McPhillips pumping plant (waterworks) 5.3 minutes.
No. 3 Sub., preferred load, 7 minutes.
All load back except street lighting, 76 minutes.
No. 4 Sub., all load 3.4 minutes.
No. 5 Sub., 502-3-4-6-10, no interruption. 507-8-9, 3.4 minutes.
No. 6 Sub., all load, 5.3 minutes.
High pressure pumping plant 5.3 minutes.
No. 7 Sub., all load 3.4 minutes.
Transcona, 10 minutes.
Tyndall, 2 hours and 25 minutes.
System frequency, 58 cycles for 70 minutes.
Instead of 12,800 volts, there were 11,400 to 11,800 volts on the substation feeders for 2 hours and 10 minutes.

"During the emergency the standby plant had the house unit up to speed in three minutes and synchronized in about 10 minutes (delay in getting excitation). No. 2 main unit was up to speed in 48 minutes and after 30 minutes was carrying load of 3,600 k.w. No. 1 unit was ready for synchronizing in two hours and 18 minutes."

"Winnipeg Electric supplied all No. 5 Sub., a maximum of 7,480 k.w. The contract power is 6,714 k.w."

"Slave Falls plant rushed No. 3 unit into service (for the first time) and supplied a maximum of 22,000 k.w."

"The four Pointe lines were returned to service in: 2 hours, 8 minutes; 2 hours, 26 minutes; 3 hours, 2 minutes, and 3 hours, 21 minutes, respectively."

HOUSING DEPENDS ON ABLE ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from page 442)

the project. Under this method the community must contribute 20 per cent of the total cost of the project; the Authority would lend 40 per cent of the total.

Rate of interest on all loans is the "going rate" of the federal government, plus one-half of 1 per cent. The federal rate now is 2½ per cent.

To assist in lowering rents, the Authority will grant annual subsidies as deemed advisable. These cannot exceed 3½ per cent of the total cost of projects, and must be applied first to the payment of interest to the Authority.

The slum-clearance provision is that the local authority must agree to demolish, in the same area, as many slum units as are replaced by new buildings; except that such elimination may be deferred, upon the discretion of the national Authority, in any locality where there is a decided shortage of housing available to families of low income.

No state may receive more than 10 per cent of the total amount available for loans, grants or subsidies.

Only families whose total incomes are not more than five times the rent will be eligible to live in the new buildings; or

six times the rental, for families having three or more minor dependents.

We have already mentioned the construction cost limit of \$1,000 per room and \$4,000 per dwelling unit for cities of 500,000, and \$1,250 per room or \$5,000 per dwelling unit, for cities larger than 500,000.

The national Authority has no power to initiate projects or to engage in construction activity. It merely has the power of review and approval of proposals submitted by the local housing authorities. This means that a city which does not set up its housing body is cutting itself out of the program. As the act in its present form provides only for a three-year program, there is no time to waste and it is all to the advantage of labor to get the enabling legislation passed and get an efficient local body organized as soon as possible.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
I.O.	H. Meyer		\$1,000.00
333	J. F. Symbol		1,000.00
134	J. G. Peterson		1,000.00
I.O.	John Sorrentino		1,000.00
B-9	G. M. Madden		1,000.00
I.O.	Fred Sheerer		1,000.00
1	Geo. B. Hubbard		1,000.00
332	H. E. Laughlin		1,000.00
B-9	H. Fredrickson		1,000.00
53	Lee Hale		1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams		14.58
I.O.	E. W. Ehde		1,000.00
501	Jos. Gardner		333.34
134	John Fitzmaurice		1,000.00
134	Alex. Pier		1,000.00
134	Chas. J. Callahan		1,000.00
256	Emil Hessergren		1,000.00
3	Alfred H. Guldin		1,000.00
I.O.	W. G. Higgins		1,000.00
466	Wm. S. Hennessy		1,000.00
416	P. H. Sheridan		1,000.00
666	R. W. Jackson		1,000.00
991	W. D. Seaman		1,000.00
52	Harry Fleetwood		1,000.00
35	M. G. Wood		1,000.00
176	J. A. Farrell		1,000.00
481	C. C. Welking		1,000.00
18	J. A. Miles		1,000.00
134	T. Kois		1,000.00
9	O. V. McGarvey		1,000.00
76	Jas. McPhaid		1,000.00
259	L. Ford		1,000.00
195	Jos. Schramm		1,000.00
I.O.	B. Dolsing		1,000.00
134	E. T. Courtney		1,000.00
9	C. E. Sherlick		300.00
18	F. L. Schuler		1,000.00
9	Wm. C. Rider		300.00
I.O.	A. A. Arland		1,000.00
I.O.	M. B. Papazian		1,000.00
I.O.	Wm. R. Lufsky		1,000.00
50	Gordon James Donnelly		1,000.00
360	Wm. Kilgannon		150.00
702	Samuel W. Witter		150.00
802	Thos. H. Sumersford		1,000.00
Total			\$40,247.92

I. B. E. W. RING The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



LOSE AT BUNG WHILE SAVING AT SPIGOT

(Continued from page 440)

revealing light of truth, revealing all the ineptness of the story as printed. More serious is the fact that this inept story would appear aimed to divert natural and needed attention from the real culprit which is the villain truly responsible for the famine (if any) in use of current, in the use of appliances. And of course it is inevitable that sellers of current and sellers of appliances really do want to sell their wares. Even though they may for years have been doing and urging the very things which prevent sales, in mistaken, but none the less, tireless and ruthless efforts to suppress all attempts to secure more adequate, more nearly safe, code wiring requirements (since requirements alone set the rock bottom for the ruthless wiring competition which these same sellers have long fostered and fomented, these sellers may be depended upon to reverse their wrong efforts and make at least some approach to sensible efforts in order to secure safe adequacy of wiring, if they can "save face" by erecting a "Greek horse" bearing the "gift" of larger wires to wiring contractors whom these sellers would like to describe as the "ignorant" group. Or these sellers may prefer to call their Greek horse a "sacred cow," and make themselves the brave Don Quixotes who will tilt at this modernized or streamlined windmill.

Let us then look at this other and the really important side of the true picture of the wiring needs of today, so that our whole understanding shall not remain darkened by those who would, in this darkened state, spread a net for our feet. This important side of the true picture stacks up much more as follows and is a story which he who runs may read and will find palpably and palpitatingly true—clearing the vision forever from the false picture on the sacred cow theme. "We need more circuits rather than larger ones."

MULTIPLE CIRCUITS NEEDED

For years there have been too few circuits. The myopic eye of our writers on "sacred cow" and similar fantasies have avoided or evaded the real fly in the ointment—too few circuits. Twice or thrice as many branch circuits would cost but a few per cent more, would divide and isolate troubles from short circuits whether in appliances, cords or abuse, and would enormously reduce the number of such troubles, well below that boundary which makes all the difference between good service and bad, changing dissatisfaction to public approval. A few more wires, circuits, fuses—and not larger ones—is the line of intelligent approach to the needed cure of too frequent fuse blowing, too much drop in voltage, poor service. If at long last our keen thinkers are ready to do some tail twisting, as Mr. Whitehorse assures us he is, let them twist the right tails, not confine their attention to the relatively unimportant tails of asses in lions' skins. The first and most destructive tail is too few cir-

cuits. Let nobody try to obscure this obvious truth. Another closely related tail is failure (by our numerous keen thinkers) to place in the code and hence into practice (competitive and otherwise) the requirement that where a single lead (an appliance or motor) gets not only up to the real current capacity of a No. 14 wire, but even well toward that current (if we can depend on our keen thinkers to think for us, the dear public, rather than exclusively for their dear and precious selves), there must be but one such load per circuit, since such a load is quite important enough to afford it this luxury, this private bath of the streamlined electric wiring age. Why should anyone think (or try to get the ignorant or propagandized public to think) that cords and small appliances need be allowed in large numbers and varieties of sizes on a single circuit and therefore this silly sacred cow they try to picture must, as a forced corollary to such so-called reasoning, be altered from size No. 14 to size No. 12, so as to give more milk—to whom?—not the public, but to dear old sellers as aided by the keen thinkers. Or can it be possible that the sellers may discover that their keen thinkers are not so keen and are making quite mistaken efforts to aid the sellers—efforts actually reacting to limit sales, as they have for years been limiting sales (a cause for such limitation, which is next in effect to undue cost and profit, in both current and appliances, where lowered cost here would have been the most effective stimulus possible for overcoming limitation in sales.)

MORE CIRCUITS NEEDED

Let us then, as now awakened, tell our keen thinkers to tell us, as a more palatable and healthy pabulum for our maturing tastes, that what is needed is (1) more circuits—many more, with well located and grouped protection; (2) any circuit that is equipped to supply No. 16 cord or less and similarly small wired or otherwise similarly susceptible small current capacity attachments, is to be equipped with a 15-ampere fuse or smaller and to be so laid out as not to be likely to supply large enough areas or numbers of outlets so that larger total load than 15 amperes (including starting currents of such appliances as the keen thinkers standardize) will be likely; (3) provision of larger than No. 14 wire (and larger fuses than 15 amperes) and a separate circuit for each single appliance or attachment for which No. 14 and its proper protection is not large enough.

But no one in good mental health would say that because there are more than six and one-half-foot men (and girls) than heretofore, the six-foot four-inch bed has become a "sacred cow" and all beds must or should be seven-foot ones, in order to be modern. This would be placing cost in a wrong place and not accomplishing safety or convenience, though in the case of the bed "sacred cow" case there is no harm or danger as in the case of the proposed rise from No. 14 to No. 12 and proportionate increase in fuse size (the keen thinker's patent remedy—and false melody).

Let us, as rational beings, be really rational, and not too much encourage that type of keen thinking which seems to expect a few coined words and amusing sentences to lull us into a non-thinking state, where any abuse can be put across, or continued while we somnolent non-thinkers are made to laugh, like, accept and be injured by such funny stories. Let us look our sacred cows—our Greek horses, too—in the face. And like many a bogey, these bogeys, too, will dissolve before our opened alert eyes, the truth will appear, the fiction factories will be discredited and "truth, crushed to earth, will rise again." Let us have the truth more and sacred cows and other bogeys less, from our keen thinkers.

Let us have more circuits and for every appliance not suitable for use on a No. 14 circuit let it have a circuit of its own. Let us not lose at the bung in trying to save at the spigot.

ONE CITY MAKES WAY FOR WORKERS' LEISURE

(Continued from page 433)

been conditioned to appreciate only the second-and third-rate and one is given to understand that the underprivileged will have to be educated to better things.

"Now it may be merely evidence of temperamental eccentricity on my part, but there is, to me, something distasteful and unwholesome in the idea of thrusting upon a vast number of people something which they not only do not desire, but often actively resent. It seems closely related to the picture of the small boy having castor oil forced down his throat because his mother thinks it is good for him. His mother's belief in the efficacy of the remedy doesn't make him any happier in taking it, but there is a rather wide-spread doubt as to the advisability of castor oil for small boys, anyway. I have no statistics at my command, but I should be willing to wager that for every individual who hears the Philharmonic, there are at least a dozen who wouldn't dream of missing the National Barn Dance. We can assume, I think, that the advertisers, imbued as they are with the profit motive, are at least attempting to put on the air the kind of programs which will appeal to the largest number of potential buyers, and I cannot see how they would be furthering this low design if they insisted on thrusting the ubiquitous "Pennies from Heaven" upon a public which panted for Beethoven.

"In the last analysis, I question the premise that the mass of Americans need good music. It seems to me that the idea of educating a public to an appreciation of culture comes close to the impossible. Any culture, if it is to be valid, must be a natural growth. The mind, the desires, of the people must turn to it of their own accord. If they do not embrace it readily, it is either because they are not yet ready for it, or because that particular art form is one which they instinctively feel to be foreign to them. It is possible that a certain percentage of the privileged class who attend concerts on the fashionable afternoons and evenings, would be more entertained by

swing-music. They have, however, the price of season tickets, so they doze through two hours with the masters, content in the knowledge that thus they are supporting culture and doing their bit for the cause of art. The masses are more honest. Having no position to maintain, they listen to what they enjoy. And if they enjoy it, it is probably good for them."

That this question of the relationship of workers to art is not a new question is indicated by the fact that it was agitating British workers nearly a 100 years ago. William Morris, who is probably best known to American workers by the Morris chair, was a versatile artist who did much in the crafts, principally printing and furniture. He said: "One day we shall win back Art, that is to say the pleasure of life; win back Art again to our daily labour."

He went up and down England talking to working men and to other groups about the value of art to the people. One of his addresses was on the lesser arts of life. In it he said:

CRAFT IDEAL UPHELD

"These, I think, are the principles on which the citizen's resistance to Philistine oppression must be founded; to do with as few things as we can, and as far as we can to see to it that these things are the work of freemen and not of slaves; these two seem to me to be the main duties to be fulfilled by those who wish to live a life at once free and refined, serviceable to others, and pleasant to themselves. Now it is clear that if we are to fulfill these duties we must take active interest in the arts of life which supply men's material needs, and know something about them, so that we may be able to distinguish slaves' work from freemen's, and to decide what we may accept and what we must renounce of the wares that are offered to us as necessities and comforts of life. It is to help you to a small fragment of this necessary knowledge that I am standing before you with this word in my mouth, the Lesser Arts of Life. Of course it is only on a few of these that I have anything to say to you, but of those that I shall speak I believe I know something, either as a workman or a very deeply interested onlooker; wherefore I shall ask your leave to speak quite plainly, and without fear or favour.

"You understand that our ground is that not only is it possible to make the matters needful to our daily life works of art, but that there is something wrong in the civilization that does not do this: If our houses, our clothes, our household furniture and utensils are not works of art, they are either wretched makeshifts or, what is worse, degrading shams of better things. Furthermore, if any of these things make any claim to be considered works of art, they must show obvious traces of the hand of man guided directly by his brain, without more interposition of machines than is absolutely necessary to the nature of the work done. Again, whatsoever art there is in any of these articles of daily use must be

evolved in a natural and unforced manner from the material that is dealt with: so that the result will be such as could not be got from any other material; if we break this law we shall make a triviality, a toy, not a work of art. Lastly, love of nature in all its forms must be the ruling spirit of such works of art as we are considering; the brain that guides the hand must be healthy and hopeful, must be keenly alive to the surroundings of our own days, and must be only so much affected by the art of past times as is natural for one who practices an art which is alive, growing, and looking toward the future.

"Asking you to keep these principles in mind, I will now, with your leave, pass briefly over the Lesser Arts with which I myself am conversant. Yet, first, I must mention an art which, though it ministers to our material needs, and therefore, according to what I have said as to the division between purely spiritual and partly material arts, should be reckoned among the Lesser Arts, has, to judge by its etymology, not been so reckoned in times past, for it has been called Architecture; nevertheless it does practically come under the condemnation of those who despise the lesser or more material arts; so please allow me to reckon it among them. Now, speaking of the whole world and at all times, it would not be quite correct to say that the other arts could not exist without it; because there both have been and are large and important races of mankind who, properly speaking, have no architecture, who are not house-dwellers, but tent-dwellers, and who, nevertheless, are by no means barren of the arts. For all that it is true that these non-architectural races (let the Chinese stand as a type of them) have no general mastery over the arts, and seem to play with them rather than to try to put their souls into them. Clumsy-handed as the European or Aryan workman is (of a good period, I mean) as compared with his Turanian fellow, there is seriousness and meaning about his work that raises it as a piece of art far above the deafness of China and Japan; and it is this very seriousness and depth of feeling which, when brought to bear upon the matters of our daily life, is in fact the soul of architecture, whatever the body may be; so that I shall still say that among ourselves, the men of modern Europe, the existence of the other arts is bound up with that of Architecture. Please do not forget that, whatever else I may say today, you must suppose me to assume that we have noble buildings which we have to adorn with our lesser arts; for this art of building is the true democratic art, the child of the man-inhabited earth, the expression of the life of man thereon. I claim for our society no less a position than this, that in calling on you to reverence the examples of noble building, and to understand and protect the continuity of its history, it is guarding the very springs of all art, of all cultivation.

"Now I would not do this noble art such disrespect as to speak of it in detail as only a part of a subject. I would not treat it so even in its narrower sense as the art of building; its wider sense I consider to mean the art of creating a building with all the appliances fit for carrying on a dignified and happy life. The arts I have to speak of in more detail are a part, and comparatively a small part, of architecture considered in that light; but there is so much to be said even about these, when we have once made up our mind that they are worth our attention at all, that you must understand that my talk tonight will simply be hints to draw your attention to the subjects in question.

"I shall try, then, to give you some hints on these arts or crafts: Pottery and glass-making; weaving, with its necessary servant dyeing; the craft of printing patterns on cloth and on paper; furniture; and also, with fear and trembling, I will say a word on the art of dress. Some of these are lesser arts with a vengeance; only you see I happen to know something about them practically, and so venture to speak of them."

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED AT AMBRIDGE

(Continued from page 438)

Pittsburgh papers stated that the National Electric Products Corporation was threatened with a boycott of its goods, by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The fact is, that at no time was any threat of a boycott made against any products of the National Electric Products Corporation.

The election was held in the Burgess Hall at Ambridge on September 11. One thousand four hundred forty-five employees out of 1,600 voted, giving a majority of 105 votes to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The decisive victory of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was a surprise to the C. I. O., to the burgess of Ambridge, and apparently to the National Labor Relations Board. The C. I. O. union protested the election on the grounds that there were 155 contested votes. On September 27 the C. I. O. union withdrew this objection.

Throughout the entire controversy there were many evidences of the bias of the Regional Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In general, four important questions have been raised by the Ambridge case:

1. Has the National Labor Relations Board the right under the law to invalidate an agreement already entered into by a local union?
2. Has the National Labor Relations Board the right under the law to act as arbiter in jurisdiction disputes?
3. Is the National Labor Relations Board supreme in matters of labor to the extent that courts have no jurisdiction?
4. Has the National Labor Relations Board under the law the right to act as organizer for a favored union by issuing edicts which can be used as organizing literature by the favored union?

Though the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has won a magnificent victory at Ambridge, it is apparent that none of these questions have been solved, and they must yet be answered according to best democratic tradition.

Today is yesterday's pupil.—Franklin.

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. **\$4** W. insignia. Price only



WHAT GERMANS APPLAUD IN NAZI LAND

(Continued from page 434)

them like other noxious animals—
(Uproar in the room.)

"Burgomaster: Mr. Chairman, are such expressions permissible?

"Aslaksen (with his hand on the bell): Dr. Stockmann—

"Dr. Stockmann: I can't conceive how it is that I have only now seen through these gentry; for haven't I had a magnificent example before my eyes here every day—my brother Peter—slow of understanding, tenacious in prejudice—(Laughter, noise and whistling. Mrs. Stockmann coughs. Aslaksen rings violently.)

"The Drunken Man (who has come in again): Is it me you're alluding to? Sure enough, my name's Petersen; but devil take me if—

"Angry Voices: Out with that drunken man! Turn him out! (The man is again turned out.)

"Burgomaster: Who is that person?

"A Bystander: I don't know him, Burgomaster.

"Another: He doesn't belong to the town.

"A Third: I believe he's a timber dealer from—(The rest is inaudible.)

"Aslaksen: The man was evidently intoxicated. Continue, Dr. Stockmann; but pray endeavor to be moderate.

"Dr. Stockmann: Well, fellow citizens, I shall say no more about our leading men. If any one imagine, from what I have just said, that it's these gentlemen I want to make short work of tonight, he is mistaken—altogether mistaken. For I cherish the comfortable conviction that these laggards, these relics of a decaying order of thought, are diligently cutting their own throats. They need no doctor to hasten their end. And it is not people of that sort that constitute the real danger to society; it is not they who are most active in poisoning the sources of our spiritual life and making a plague-spot of the ground beneath our feet; it is not they who are the most dangerous enemies of truth and freedom in our society.

"Cries from all sides: Who, then? Who is it? Name, name!

"Dr. Stockmann: Yes, you may be sure I shall name them! For this is the great discovery I made yesterday. (In a louder tone.) The most dangerous foe to truth and freedom in our midst is the compact majority. Yes, it's the confounded, compact, liberal majority—that, and nothing else? There, I've told you."

All this seems mild enough to Americans who are used to the give and take between voters and government, but in Nazi Germany it apparently made a sensation.

Travelers in Berlin this summer report there is a great deal of restlessness among the Germans against Hitler. Whether this will eventuate in any kind of rebellion is problematical.

NORRIS DAM—NOW NATIONAL PLAYGROUND

(Continued from page 443)

to Norris Dam. The porcelain being produced here is said to rank with that in the best centers of Europe.

GOOD ROADS EVERYWHERE

Good roads abound throughout this region. They wind in and out of the wooded hills. Frequently, the tourist bureaus report, tourists follow the course of the Tennessee River as it sweeps down from Knoxville toward Chattanooga, to Sheffield and Florence, and watch the development of this power project throughout its entire length. Thousands of visitors come at night to see the illuminated dam

and hear the roar of its spillways. Across the entire length of 1,872 feet of the dam is a driveway. Cars pause here to look down upon the roaring stream 265 feet below or up the expanse of the 80-mile long lake. They are permitted to visit the power house where 132,000 horsepower installation permits light and heat to enter the homes immediately surrounding the town and is sent by high tension wire to adjacent towns and cities.

Norris Dam as a playground is one of the intangibles of the TVA. It is primarily a flood control and power project, but the creation of the lake, the erection of the town, the natural and beautiful surroundings, have thrown it into unexpected uses and made it a great popular center of recreation.

I find letters from God dropped in the street,
and every one is signed by God's name,
And I leave them where they are, for I know
that wheresoe'er I go,
Others will punctually come for ever and
ever.

—Walt Whitman.

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No. 561—Linemen's Glove, made of Grey Buffed Horsehide, gun cut, outseam. Blue or brown fabric cuff \$1.50 pr.

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SABIN CO. GLOVES, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

INDUSTRIAL WORK BEING DONE

BY I. B. E. W.

(Continued from page 435)

label, it would only be a short time until we would increase our membership as a whole for the I. B. E. W. Brothers, it can be done. All it needs is co-operation. The writer knows that the I. O. is working hard to organize the switchboard companies and are making very good headway along the organizing lines, so let's all get behind them and give them a helping hand by demanding the I. B. E. W. label on all electrical products.

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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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Buttons, small rolled gold	.60	Pins, rolled gold	.60
Buttons, small 10k gold	.85	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Buttons, medium, 10k gold	1.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Charm, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Rings, 10k gold	9.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Sec- retary's 26 tab index	6.50	Seal, cut off	1.00
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Seal	4.00
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.00	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
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Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25		
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100	.20		
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Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11
TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1937**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	126948	127935	34	40064	40067	72	958850	136	621951
B-1	42236	42454	34	343484	343500	76	729219	136	627043
B-1	46115	46306	34	614837	614907	77	729299	136	627150
B-1	61824	61836	34	741060	741131	77	126014	136	803401
B-1	285427	285529	35	7572	7574	77	289823	138	244679
B-1	669450	669730	35	310387	310401	77	808136	138	899953
B-1	856501	856524	35	462317	462378	79	205455	141	939440
2	144927	144934	B-36	22020	22024	79	237918	141	939458
2	652981	653190	B-36	44208	44208	79	239308	143	880311
B-3	BF	1594-1600	B-36	273901	273910	79	636934	143	406435
B-3	BF	4902-5055	B-36	273917	273923	80	277732	145	406479
B-3	BM	14001-14003	B-36	255811	255840	80	322128	145	148552
B-3	BM	14401-14725	37	376386	376402	81	125805	145	714417
B-3	BM	1-109	B-38	137409	137487	B-83	333004	146	241768
B-3	BM	541-625	B-38	186701	186912	B-83	332712	146	312026
B-3	BM	11357-12000	B-38	229358	229413	B-83	339301	150	684479
B-3	BM	13202-13600	B-38	229944	229996	B-83	272129	151	684486
B-3	M	14801-14916	B-38	692146	694430	B-83	272451	151	742662
B-3	M	13601-13646	B-38	700271	700480	B-83	249747	151	785440
B-3	M	15201-15202	B-39	61674	61702	B-83	515897	152	199416
B-3	AJ	46784-46800	B-39	232361	232361	B-83	516101	152	737886
B-3	AJ	47031-47200	B-39	251708	251713	B-83	525301	153	737910
B-3	AJ	47210-47315	B-39	428305	428333	B-83	525657	153	887756
B-3	AJ	47401-47415	B-39	616329	616500	B-83	525900	153	990000
B-3	4AP	1001-1007	B-39	678751	678834	B-83	252301	159	195503
B-3	CJ	820-863	40	184076	184076	B-83	272132	159	734379
B-3	EJ	367	40	588444	588451	B-84	97763	161	246649
B-3	E Appr	360	40	726028	726494	B-84	691654	163	13124
B-3	J	49	41	96821	96874	B-86	101453	163	610701
B-3	F	39-42	41	625363	625580	B-86	227420	166	231770
B-3	H	240-242	41	640936	641136	B-86	634697	166	239613
B-3	I	430-436	41	731840	731875	B-86	643206	166	459557
B-3	OA	15415-15468	42	973720	973722	87	231024	169	786136
B-3	OA	15610-15640	43	15676	15679	88	664348	173	524931
B-3	OA	16211-16242	43	611461	611638	90	677311	174	2171
B-3	OA	16401-16410	44	970425	970436	B-91	757358	174	2180
B-3	OA	16844-16877	45	249638	249647	93	935364	174	80115
B-3	XG	73791-73798	46	333661	333820	94	517222	175	294233
4	254329	254331	46	441171	441470	96	67458	175	294245
5	403	410	46	581757	581765	96	457962	176	239382
5	482256	482914	B-48	191561	191593	96	642001	177	293894
5	737451	737580	B-48	252001	252093	100	26841	177	628917
6	146251	146273	B-48	254101	254136	100	37078	177	628949
6	147729	147750	B-48	649496	649606	100	148076	178	630040
6	587660	588093	B-48	713736	713970	101	234852	178	505924
7	14896	14902	B-50	166501	166501	102	650681	178	505931
7	388393	388489	B-50	222300	222301	103	30639	178	505931
7	745114	745395	B-50	274801	274801	103	135311	178	76902
8	19300	19303	B-50	378668	378750	103	370843	178	76910
8	606079	606167	B-50	831751	831753	103	616289	178	219514
8	745114	745395	52	103741	103746	104	306054	178	662293
B-9	328872	328893	52	323914	323963	104	617716	178	662302
B-9	379501	379801	52	592854	593016	104	826501	178	248226
B-9	163502	163503	52	593716	594000	106	248473	178	290986
B-9	188908	189000	52	694501	694501	106	265130	178	667857
B-9	666684	666750	B-53	202483	202484	106	448051	179	837001
B-9	842254	842648	B-53	279301	279358	107	167174	179	309499
B-9	40980	41086	(App.)	279301	279360	107	240223	179	752839
B-9	50401	50575	B-53	279301	279360	107	611704	179	561407
B-9	653471	653565	(Mem.)	279301	279360	108	602359	179	572810
B-9	173661	173700	B-53	747035	747111	108	664878	179	776018
B-9	339751	339770	54	207082	207083	108	876751	179	776028
B-9	979312	979730	54	351167	351184	B-110	165751	179	277622
12	183443	183454	55	163759	163796	B-110	247681	179	732335
14	246505	246527	56	66391	66395	B-110	252280	179	294
16	313870	313873	56	187887	187888	B-110	291580	179	752839
16	455899	456000	56	221317	221345	B-110	756810	179	561407
16	863251	863255	B-57	250451	250453	B-110	786111	179	572810
B-17	176025	176034	B-57	277550	277558	B-110	858901	179	776018
B-17	249089	249102	B-57	437420	437443	111	200306	179	277622
B-17	251413	251455	B-58	4719	4815	111	753810	179	732335
B-17	253988	254010	B-58	48933	49206	113	28152	179	294
B-17	838530	839220	B-58	185731	186000	113	43518	179	352220
18	341252	341320	B-58	378001	378090	113	470287	179	307
18	474265	474278	B-58	417150	417523	114	235382	179	452893
18	670795	671470	B-58	417831	418532	115	509991	179	307
21	262663	262663	B-58	617211	617400	116	37332	179	42037
21	769095	769104	B-58	670651	670680	116	423446	179	514604
22	142635	142636	59	128811	128830	117	60614	179	28298
22	568011	568147	59	477623	477717	117	516326	179	621196
22	650061	650298	60	744811	744895	120	457554	179	621269
25	203547	203550	64	11907	11932	121	164109	179	235155
25	209128	209135	64	122353	122357	121	245498	179	244339
25	591221	591305	64	397707	397715	121	392940	179	448690
26	468527	468612	64	663571	663810	121	815251	179	568979
26	40	45	65	3757	3772	125	268744	179	598985
26	693341	693641	65	475128	475145	125	314250	179	88216
26	756942	756958	65	543492	543750	125	710808	179	600070
27	185720	185735	65	750751	750876	127	822975	179	601112
30	235247	235261	66	179094	179112	129	301214	179	258519
30	272859	272859	66	454840	455200	129	662486	179	296800
B-31	185059	185094	66	621996	622016	129	902557	179	259043
B-31	273301	273311	67	244581	244596	130	145986	179	568985
B-31	(Mem.)	273301	68	59485	59489	130	672190	179	222599
B-31	273301	273315	68	437228	437237	130	749349	179	473726
B-31	(App.)	273315	68	567197	567260	131	39186	179	814945
B-31	477864	477888	69	533141	533145	131	170760	179	243817
B-31	743551	743924	70	254195	254196	133	401389	179	243821
32	244469	244473	70	773585	773592	134	428516	179	625328
32	522482	522600	72	202666	202669	135	761269	179	790088
32	813751	813757	72	524401	524410	136	212694	179	757893

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
338	753576	753597	437	206178	206228	565	2814	2819	B-663	186571
339	84317	84318	437	248174	248217	567	467437	467492	B-663	274447
339	116973	117000	440	785251	785259	568	336239	336268	B-663	518101
339	814501	814519	441	534285	584299	569	21810	21810	664	306701
340	436277	436348	443	245855	245877	569	23683	23695	664	83516
341	30327		443	725231	725300	569	577688	577857	664	816001
341	198921	198938	444	665319	665348	570	175533	175536	665	148973
342	40883	40884	446	5884	5896	570	257645	257663	665	334514
342	224446	224451	446	250680	250691	573	56407	56408	665	613073
343	40883	40884	454	435451	435456	574	24180	24180	666	65311
343	492983	493029	454	760201	760209	574	28358	28361	666	440121
344	844864	844875	456	113359	113353	574	563051	563200	666	699036
347	575506	575590	458	165450	165454	575	491285	491294	B-667	272795
348	379443	379553	458	830976	861000	576	519326	519329	B-667	526878
348	295172	295200	459	620679	620786	577	27790	27828	B-667	870001
349	305401	305418	461	836131	836155	582	281830	281830	668	322526
349	613938	614118	464	413351	413363	582	752251	752281	668	444109
349	627186	627611	464	777001	777005	583	259968	260034	B-669	101297
350	168005	168006	B-465	55675	55680	584	140614	140657	671	179574
350	217926	217938	B-465	156778	156993	584	544885	544967	671	237798
351	112661	112674	B-465	250546	250567	584	656192	656347	673	67245
352	102128	102134	B-465	475472	475500	585	347473	347528	673	228697
352	320679	320831	B-465	741751	741897	586	84619	84619	674	365117
353	715684	716721	466	62351	62353	586	770352	770362	675	459895
354	193445	193447	466	455321	455380	587	318903	318903	676	123128
354	494246	494277	B-467	529805	529811	587	497423	497435	676	207966
357	313166		468	230723	230727	588	73541	73553	677	874360
357	381716	381750	470	250447	250460	588	60585	60621	678	242090
357	864751	864777	471	231544	231580	589	302181	302196	678	504950
358	675838	675875	474	5905	5907	589	483523	483660	679	955635
358	748402	748439	474	405553	405660	590	21117	21131	681	21090
360	249148	249150	477	996411	996450	591	522916	522955	681	516643
360	336001	336002	479	670300	670334	592	498913	498917	682	292835
360	521426	521538	479	776221	776229	593	3316	3339	682	500138
363	398417	430	223330	223346	594	493304	493315	683	311081	
367	279771	279772	481	315925	315934	595	237141	237160	683	428682
367	402869	402834	481	585304	585327	595	589101	589330	684	224888
B-369	250811		482	499111	499120	595	780101	780160	684	256675
B-369	203441	203443	483	23843	23846	596	258761	258770	685	634335
B-369	253210		483	23911	23916	596	440947	440963	686	71718
B-369	595724		483	727654	727817	599	24508	24521	686	429472
370	525026	525030	486	776101	776114	600	930830	930835	688	25254
371	897863	897854	488	12219	12238	601	61553	61557	688	603763
372	55228	55237	488	959867	96000	601	437189	497224	689	306942
372	276303		488	125390	125393	601	770318	770338	689	590341
(Mem.)	488	830251		830263	830263	602	42376	42378	692	327373
372	276301		493	498509	498612	602	488470	488483	692	513706
(App.)	494	325916		326100	326100	604	311520	311576	694	328137
372	831027	831071	494	335101	335245	610	264601	264607	695	527701
373	3659	3665	494	434741	435000	610	442955	442986	695	816746
375	230057	280063	494	706501	707260	610	635440	635504	B-697	51407
375	684766	684779	B-495	2494336	2494365	611	195204	195257	B-697	97776
377	450726	450745	B-495	256201	256214	611	272663	272701	B-697	860401
377	544444	544490	B-495	306619	306627	613	302806	302814	B-697	861151
379	275272		497	27500	27530	613	454036	454040	701	980543
379	824251	824262	499	176824	176828	613	682506	683190	B-702	34067
380	493473	493482	499	255431	255433	614	732296	732297	B-702	242993
382	603049	603074	499	565071	565155	615	269273	269277	B-702	279001
384	4913	4925	500	563841	563978	615	527401	527437	B-702	279001
386	429751	429764	B-502	53654	53661	617	50605	50613	B-702	331303
386	764401	764414	B-502	210455	210457	617	445071	445134	B-702	491949
389	219762	219775	B-502	255301	255361	618	282586	282591	B-702	492420
389	434851	434854	504	63115	63144	618	421346	421495	B-702	556007
390	160070		504	814394	814422	619	482382	482391	B-702	557162
390	281779	281818	508	235919	235943	620	519917	519927	B-702	582104
391	411751	411765	508	828033	828081	623	729608	729632	B-702	675443
393	610987	611008	510	490837	490839	624	319585	319594	B-702	696882
394	225712	225726	513	332438	332447	624	498038	498072	B-702	715602
397	502511	502544	513	524724	524794	624	760203	760204	B-702	732896
400	684001	684053	515	632062	632068	625	607589	607605	B-702	733715
400	724496	724500	517	46815	46815	628	242182	242202	B-702	768081
401	196107	196108	517	523819	523829	628	312307	312310	B-702	840751
401	524129	524180	520	196724	196728	629	65033	65115	B-702	864001
405	255576	255600	520	962785	962859	630	494420	494427	707	229970
405	779401		521	234436	234445	631	7827	7829	708	244464
406	882128	882148	521	395620	395691	631	503152	503187	708	531301
408	149506	149507	522	503716	503745	633	269925	269927	709	228081
408	172894	172897	524	331518	331523	633	488938	488988	710	15360
408	708807	709013	524	521716	521725	634	254524	254545	711	568922
409	139560		525	794836	794860	B-636	918663	918678	712	62785
409	519085	519129	526	243972	243979	B-636	234302	234304	712	82799
411	205691		527	46637	466678	637	212959	212966	712	583947
411	232395	232435	527	490120	490156	637	231966	231983	714	784351
411	453736	453744	528	44634	44639	B-640	326438	326443	716	332107
B-412	231301	231429	528	573341	573433	B-640	342824	382862	716	738001
B-412	414151	414172	530	485956	485971	642	13830	13830	716	784826
413	41132	41133	532	43862	43862	642	769465	769474	717	115445
413	313204	313254	532	280405	280450	643	520863	520881	717	679501
415	143820	143840	537	259285	259296	644	477955	477996	722	550166
415	514201	514209	538	46211	46213	B-645	231020	231038	723	221541
415	762598	762600	538	561764	561785	B-645	231602	231606	723	476185
416	194935	194887	539	651784	651797	646	757168	757177	724	100630
416	287601	287627	540	698265	698288	648	11426	11434	724	497206
B-418	33281		545	28456	28456	648	14462	14465	724	624271
B-418	242745	242750	548</							

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
840	233165	233179	B-949	292171	292239	1072	224030	224041	B-1023-27974-975.
841	373179		B-949	727181	727417	1072	970591	970600	B-1034-244054.
841	516571	516588	953	328606	328634	B-1076	237601	237639	B-1036-266900.
842	787264	787283	953	513141	513300	B-1076	238801	238890	B-1046-228732.
844	495724	495747	953	853501	853525	B-1077	235835	235840	B-1049-57221.
847	298990	298596	956	14485	14490	B-1077	236415	236430	B-1076-238883.
847	397118	397164	958	242836	242839	B-1080	5293	5303	B-1088-254833-835, 837-840,
848	661294	661313	963	313916	313924	B-1080	33131	33237	842, 844-846, 848-849,
850	746543	746544	B-965	254101	254135	B-1081	120081	120146	853-857.
852	125114	125159	B-965	255301	255309	B-1081	238501	238578	B-1094-63756, 761-762, 774-
852	278899	278707	B-965	429151	429168	B-1082	252436	252464	775, 785, 796, 799, 808,
852	445511	445512	B-965	764101	764103	B-1083	239222	239295	810, 814, 827-830, 842-
854	81343	81349	968	232599	232623	B-1083	252799		843, 849, 851, 857-859,
854	884833	884873	968	304552	304553	B-1084	239401	239575	863, 866-867, 869, 872.
855	256335	256354	970	253945		B-1084	252901	252948	VOID
856	19466	19497	970	377505	377524	B-1085	253201	253239	B-1-42357, 285468-469, 492,
856	161714	161716	B-974	277201	277210	1086	29432	29443	495.
856	468957	468959	B-974	277201	277202	1086	705733	705750	B-3-BM 1594, 1597.
857	234670	234682	B-974	412351	412353	1086	737251	737270	B-3-BQ 4938, 5031, 5035.
858	373032	373093	B-974	531001	531023	B-1088	253658		B-3-BM 14608, 14717,
859	295422	295423	B-979	530101	530118	B-1088	254701	254858	14722, 11385.
859	613039	613150	B-979	238201	238210	B-1090	62251	62252	B-3-AJ 47119, 47127, 47163,
862	262973	262974	B-980	261901	261912	B-1090	112501	112527	47313.
862	687087	687132	B-980	257101	257103	1091	29956	29974	B-3-J 49.
863	421628	421641	B-980	432451	432484	B-1092	278701	278716	B-3-OA 15466, 15619, 16222.
865	604655	604805	B-980	767101	767107	B-1093	255001	255012	B-9-342488, 528, 188992,
867	239390	239493	B-983	239401	239416	B-1093	256201	256212	379544, 582-583, 669,
867	311429	311434	B-983	428851	428870	B-1094	63751	63880	678, 714-715.
869	64095	64130	B-983	504601	504608	1095	680251	680257	B-17-249101,
870	295513	295514	991	186656	186657	1095	725970	726000	18-671150.
870	464430	464468	991	302447	302457	1099	14110	14123	B-22-56804.
871	491434	491437	991	767312	767323	1099	645593	645600	25-591267, 308, 541-543.
872	772436	772449	995	201041	201051	1099	767401	767407	26-468521-522.
873	714799	714812	995	496595	496631	B-1100	42480	42482	31-477830.
874	334804		996	793353	793369	1108	513821	513833	35-462358.
874	527116	527118	997	260201	260216	1118	605274	605293	B-36-44170, 273920.
878	488552	488552	B-1002	194396	194401	1131	492645	492653	43-611488, 529, 540, 549.
881	354422	354462	B-1002	149502	149690	1135	59636	59664	B-48-252055, 088, 713, 802,
882	218672	218685	B-1002	251719	251733	1141	314964	315000	967-970.
882	309949	309950	B-1002	564505	564633	1141	666655	668760	52-593716-719.
882	767192	767197	B-1002	791701	791805	1141	753751	753780	53-279312.
885	36715	36723	B-1006	17978	18000	1144	86724		B-57-27547.
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887	375726	375735	B-1006	459185	459202	1147	275877	275924	185933, 378071, 418507,
887	281028	281031	B-1006	225926		1151	85548		670671.
887	676619	676719	B-1010	1750	1769	1151	656407	656418	60-744850.
889	161244	161247	B-1010	28729	29167	1154	30981	30984	65-543493.
889	753046	753123	B-1011	47396	47500	1154	664617	664621	66-454866, 904, 455028,
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890	787177	787200	B-1015	23351	23429				622003, 179102, 112,
891	490250	490253	B-1015	25365	25370				83-333200, 339415, 446,
892	959661	959667	B-1017	242060	242080				249752, 769, 516129,
894	321303	321311	B-1019	226456	226470	8-745116,			140, 150, 258, 525367,
894	500418	500425	B-1020	242143	242145	43-611620,			368, 370, 399, 430, 448,
895	226030	226047	B-1020	242399	242400	56-66390			460, 777, 867, 608058,
895	301351		B-1020	255901	255923	B-83-339299-300.			073, 085, 892, 272101,
896	276127	276131	B-1023	27969	27976	B-110-291579,			181, 352310.
896	296015	296068	B-1024	610173	610243	175-294243,	456201-220,		100-37082-084, 086.
897	171935		1025	649771	649780	222-226.			104-617736, 776, 833, 906,
897	523255	523283	B-1026	226717	226738	193-732302,			908, 826502.
899	566425	566459	B-1026	226833	226835	195-527299-809.			B-110-757266, 859065, 067,
900	4064	4073	1029	926469	926478	246-260577,			092, 112, 177, 224.
902	53468	53475	B-1031	41487	41498	304-249366-367,	377-380,		116-423477.
902	489783	489816	B-1031	45482	45567	386-388.			131-170772.
903	490359	490369	B-1031	123751	124665	307-230870.			163-13130.
906	499823	499831	B-1031	158251	158993	336-37549			164-705082.
B-909	234607		1032	159972	159987	B-412-231302, 304-311, 404-			177-293823, 629853, 866.
B-909	293160		B-1034	48408	48468	423,			193-732216, 857838, 849.
B-909	463025	463067	B-1034	244053	244106	431-39370-390.			245-369601, 630129, 182.
910	14465	1481	1036	266897	266902	477-996419.			246-612102.
910	298525	298530	1036	669998	670090	483-23844.			292-88882, 290366.
912	6278	6280	1036	672035	672053	521-234437-438,	442-443.		307-225110.
912	404591	404651	B-1038	227203	227214	528-44633.			513-831057.
914	379474	379492	B-1038	227461	227465	57-197968, 984, 994.			308-764409-412.
915	76071	76073	B-1042	227813	227828	584-140622, 633, 653.			326-608436.
916	321904	321905	B-1042	228054	228054	590-21126, 129130.			329-851457.
916	501627	501640	B-1046	228731	228733	596-258763, 766-767, 769.			336-37534-535.
916	763201	763203	B-1046	787201	787210	615-527429-436.			340-20639.
918	229605	229622	1047	631536	631568	617-445070.			372-55228, 831057.
919	923249	923251	B-1048	228062	228149	633-488970.			673-620737.
B-921	259201	259800	B-1048	228449	228600	650-456299.			400-684011.
922	83116	83121	B-1048	228001	228040	652-327353-355,	513757.		413-606571.
922	374587	374597	B-1049	57084	57310	663-334518.			418-33292.
923	136468	136500	B-1050	51418	51536	673-67245.			429-634331-333.
923	174200	174201	B-1051	233227	233340	684-224889, 893.			458-860977.
923	681001	681027	B-1052	6019	6041	728-301513.			459-620737.
928	163867		B-1052	32314	32320	740-336301.			464-413863-865.
928	470746	470750	1054	234850	234855	753-496319-320,	322-323.		465-156867, 877, 943.
928	565699	565784	B-1060	248215	248228	757-68571-580.			474-405628.
B-929	231928	231954	B-1060	663812	663923	764-507855.			502-255340-341,
B-929	234637	234638	B-1061	59264	59319	779-263561.			343-345.
932	11914	11930	B-1061	105/50		822-297094.			508-235627.
932	176738	176739	B-1061	257401	257404	B-832-93400.			520-196724.
B-936	236105	236109	B-1061	852166	852227	835-79601.			527-46659, 6



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. McKILLIPS

WHEN Congress reconvenes for its next regular session, January 1, Senator Bob Wagner, of New York, intends to sponsor legislation for a national system of health insurance—a measure to provide free medical and hospital care for all workers who cannot afford those things.

Wagner thought he ran into a lot of opposition when he was pushing his National Labor Relations Act—and he did—but the fight against that bill was nothing in comparison with the battle organized medicine will put up against his health insurance measure.

I think doctors are foolish in opposing such legislation. Only a few of them make as much as \$2,000 a year, not because there are not enough sick people who need their services, but because thousands and thousands of persons simply can't afford such care.

A federal set-up, under which doctors would be paid by the government and the sick person would have his choice of any physician in his locality, would, it seems to me, be beneficial to everyone.

* * *

EVERY time there is any mention of President Roosevelt planning a railroad trip, rail officials get the jitters. And when his itinerary is announced there is a big sigh of relief from those railroad managements whose lines are not going to be used.

What revenue and free advertising a railroad gets from such a trip is more than offset by the additional expense and worry. Railroads, already the safest place in the world for travellers, spend thousands of dollars taking extra precautions to safeguard a Presidential special.

All other trains are side-tracked, all switches are spiked, and every mile of the right of way is carefully inspected and guarded.

A serious accident in which the President figured would be a black eye that no railroad could ever live down.

* * *

A LOT of hooey has been written about the "eagle-eyed" inspectors in the U. S. Customs Service. As a matter of fact, almost any American returning from abroad could sneak a five-ton motor truck past the average customs inspector. Most of the "eagle-eyeing" is done by salespeople in various European countries. They act as stool pigeons for Uncle Sam, reporting purchases of dutiable articles by Americans.

These stool pigeons get their pay out of the fines assessed against persons who are caught trying to sneak their stuff past customs. And when the inspectors are furnished with names, descriptions, and sometimes photographs of the would-be smugglers, as well as a list of the articles, it is almost a certainty they will be caught.

PRESS conferences held daily by Secretary of State Hull are open to all accredited newspaper writers. And for the last few months none has been on the job quicker, when a conference opened, than the group of alert, young Japanese who ostensibly are nothing else but Washington correspondents for newspapers in Tokyo and other cities in the so-called Flowery Kingdom.

Incidentally, any day in Washington that finds the sun shining will also find Japanese tourists and students busily photographing government buildings.

It keeps the sufferers from spyphobia all in a dither.

* * *

The plight of the older worker in industry will be one of the next subjects tackled by the "New Deal." Preliminary data being collected by the Labor Department shows that hundreds of factories do not have a single male employee who has passed the 45-year mark. Only 7 per cent of the workers in the entire gigantic radio industry are past 45, in the insurance companies 77 per cent of the employees are under 45.

A number of unions, notably the Electrical Workers and the Painters, have been trying to cope with the age-limit problem for years. Some of their agreements expressly require employers to use a certain proportion of older men.

A standard clause in virtually all railroad labor agreements provides that as employees advance in age they shall be given such tasks as they are able to perform.

* * *

PART of the merry game of firms incorporating under the laws of Delaware is an average size office building in Wilmington, Del., which, for a very nominal fee, permits these companies to list their names in the building's lobby along with those of actual tenants.

If all of the companies whose names appear on the directory covering the walls of this lobby actually had offices there this building—the Industrial Trust Building—would have to be much larger than the Empire State Building in New York City to house them.

There are 12,000 firms listed on the Wilmington building's wall directory, none of which maintains an office there.

* * *

ANSWERS: To B. R., Alta Vista, Ia.—There are not many cases of members of Congress refusing to accept their salaries. The late Senator Couzens, of Michigan, never kept any part of his \$10,000 a year pay check for himself, but used it as extra pay for his office help above the limit set by law for Congressional clerical salaries. There was a long period when Senator Borah, of Idaho, turned back \$2,500 a year to the government, the difference between the \$7,500 a Senatorial job paid when he was elected and the \$10,000 to which Senatorial salaries were boosted later on.

To L. T., Shreveport, La.—Transcripts and reports of the La Follette labor spy investigating committee have not yet been printed in full. Sixteen parts are ready for distribution and can be secured from the "Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.," at prices ranging from 5 cents to half a dollar. Write to him for the list. And when you place your order don't send stamps in payment. Use a postal money order or your personal check.

To C. W., Seattle—Secretary Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., lives in a modest, story and one-half frame house in a small-salaried section of Washington. President William Green, when he is in Washington, stays at one of the smaller hotels. Chairman John L. Lewis, of the C. I. O., recently bought an old house of Colonial vintage

in Alexandria, Va., across the Potomac River from Washington.

To S. E., Oklahoma City—The government has issued repeated warnings against so-called schools or institutes which "train" persons for postal service jobs. Keep your money.

To D. S., Cairo, Ill.—There is no mint in Washington. All of the paper money, postage and revenue stamps, government bonds, etc., are printed here, however.

CONDUIT INDUSTRY LIFTS STANDARDS

(Continued from page 437)

operated by electric power, or under electric lights, the immediate economic losses following interrupted service are so apparent that no factory owner would knowingly permit the use of any cheap or unprotected wiring system in place of rigid conduit. Another reason why factories and warehouses usually require this type of wiring is that industrial processes are constantly changing and revisions of the wiring system, the relocation of machines or lights, the adding of new circuits for greater capacity to operate heavier equipment are usually made in this type of system. It is claimed by engineers that a standard rigid conduit installation from which the conductors may be withdrawn for replacement by heavier wires pays for itself when the first change is made. There is another reason why this type of material is used so frequently in industrial plants. In most types of factories electrical raceways where run vertically are exposed to severe mechanical injury by being struck with trucks and moving equipment. Building codes and ordinances throughout the United States place special emphasis on preventive measures against fire and panic in theaters, auditoriums, schools, hospitals. These considerations alone demand the use of rigid conduit for safeguarding wiring systems of all types, including power, lighting, fire alarm, signaling, and communications circuits.

Most electrical municipal ordinances in the United States specify rigid conduit in those types of structure just now described. It is apparent that there is a permanent market for rigid steel conduit. It is apparent also that this market is likely to be on the increase from now on due to the fact that the manufacturer is arising to his responsibility in producing a product that is both attractive and durable and in the relationship that the skilled worker and the consumer are holding to that product.

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GOODHEART-WILCOX CO., Dept. 68
2009 Michigan Ave., Chicago

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Some interesting sidelights on our pals of this page: It seems that Lineman Lennie, who writes those short, punchy ballads, has been laid up with sickness for the past year—but the old bean is still lively and bright, we'll say! Another of our contributors actually thanked us for wielding the editorial scalpel—we changed one word and he called it "editorial artistry." Gosh, kin you eemagine that?

SAD STORY

Jimmie was a lineman,
Brave and bold.
He worked on wires
Hot or cold.
Jimmie was a boomer,
Wild and free;
He hit the sticks
From sea to sea.
Jimmie met a waitress
Tall and slim;
The waitress set her
Cap for him.
Jimmie's now a home guard,
Mild and tame;
That's what he gets for
Playing with a dame.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. 702.
* * *

It seems linemen just naturally have a poetic nature, and here's one of the most poetical of them all, Masterson, the linemen's laureate. (What repeal has to do with it we can't guess, unless he is putting something very tactfully!)

SONG FOR THE LINEMEN

Here's a song for the linemen all over the earth,
Who fix the lines, that supply us with mirth;
And I hope they will always get a good deal
On every job now since we voted for repeal.

The electrical era all around us had rolled,
The summers were sunny and the stern winters cold;

While the sun burned or the snowflakes did fall
These jolly old linemen always hit the ball.

These battle-scarred veterans, the hail storms did pelt
Their shivering bodies, their steel spurs and belt,
These men worth your pity, with the guts and the gall,
Surely deserve the heart and the hand of us all.

They helped build the cities when things had to change,
When the poles and the wires to us looked strange;
Like the men that I hope will get a good deal
On every job now since we voted repeal.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

* * *

THEY SENT HIM 'OHM

The cocksure kid was applying for admittance as an apprentice electrician.

"Do you know anything at all about electrical apparatus?" he was asked.

"Oh, sure!"

"What's an armature?"

"It's a guy who sings for Major Bowes."

THE UNION'S PIONEERS

(Dedicated to the first anniversary of Local 3's six-hour day.)

I
When labor's perilously listin' boat
Drifted on the rocks, at ragin' gales' height,
Efficient captains helped to keep afloat,
Maneuvering it to a safe port in sight.

II
A tribute to the leaders of Local Three,
The sturdy pioneers of improvement,
Who have blazed a guidin' light in a troubled sea,
A new beacon in the labor movement!

III
Who have transformed an obstacle-covered lane
Into a smooth-glidin' highway for all;
Ever strivin' better conditions to gain,
Mutual understanding to install!

IV
Carry on your courageous tasks o'fame;
Gather into your fold those led astray;
Let your banners proudly to the world proclaim
Our glorious achievements are here to stay!
(A Bit 'o Luck) ABE GLICK,
Local No. 3, N. Y. C.

* * *

WITH A LAUGH OR TWO

It's the little things in life that count,
It's little things that make life worth while;
All those troubles that to dizzy heights mount
Disappear in the sunshine of a baby's smile.

A square meal to a guy that's hungry
Makes this world look a whole lot brighter,
And a heart bowed down and very weary
Oft is cheered by a little wholehearted laughter.

When your buddy on the job is grouchy
From that wild party of the night before,
And his nerves are raw and touchy,
A little "horse sense" prevents him from getting sore.

When your hickey gets a bend right the first time,
With confidence you tackle the next tough one,
And you whistle cheerily, the world's in rhyme,
And you feel like an artist instead of a bum.

The work-days roll swiftly on their way,
The boss hands you a bunch of etchings small;
You find you've lasted thru another pay;
Boy, oh, boy! ain't it a swell world, after all?

CORN COB WILLIE,
Local No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

Well, now, Brother Lon, we wouldn't say they'd all disappeared!

PAGE A REPUBLICAN

Oh, where are the voices of yesteryear,
With their songs of hate and their howls of fear?

Oh, how have you silenced the mongrel pack
That slavered and yelped on the President's track?

Oh, where have you stabled the braying ass
That sang of the years so slow to pass?
And where in the world is your Harmless Herb,
With his quivering paunch and his brainless blurb?

And the sterile priest and the senile bard,
And the derby brown on its head of lard,
And the phonograph with its squeak and rattle,
And Vandenberg with his childish prattle?

And we hear the voice of him no more
Who's won all wars since '64.

But while we clubbed the Germans out of every nook and cranny,
The Colonel sat behind the lines with a cushion for his fanny.
And what has become of the little squirt
With hay on his whiskers and oil on his shirt,
Who swore he could cure our Democrat-tic
With liberal shots of Republican physic?

Chorus

Where, oh, where, have our little pups gone?

RON LAWTON,
North Bonneville, Wash.

* * *

It sure must have been a hot meeting!

WHEN ALL SIGNS FAIL

There's a sign on the wall
Of our Brotherhood hall

Reading: "Labor Omnia Vincit."
When the gavel has split,
And the chairman has quit,

I read it, but danged if I think it!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

* * *

Another message from the wandering Hendrick, written on the JOURNAL'S change of address box:

TAKE YOUR PEN IN HAND

I take my pen in hand,
Out in this charmed land,
To send to you my new address!
Out in these Cascade Ranges,
My address often changes,
How long this time you cannot guess.

W. H. HENDRICK.

* * *

FAMOUS LAST LINES

"What's so rare as a day in June"—
Thread some pipe and you'll find out, soon!

ABE GLICK,
Local Union No. 3, N. Y. C.



THE machinery of educational selection, therefore, operates to recruit the nation's statesmen from those who can talk glibly, write elegantly and argue forcibly without the capacity to act competently. When the need for action is urgent, they can only continue to talk glibly, write elegantly and argue forcibly. If democracy can produce only leaders who can talk, it is doomed; and we can only hope to preserve it by a policy of educational selection which favours competence more than fluency.

LANCELOT T. HOGBEN,
In "Retreat from Reason."

